

Archæologia Cambrensis.

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ON ANCIENT CUSTOMS AND SUPERSTITIONS IN WALES.

A JUDICIOUS selection and record of the many traditions and customs still to be found in the Principality, especially in the more retired districts, would neither be useless or uninteresting. While wisdom is not only lifting up her voice in the streets of cities, but her march is advancing with rapid strides into our most unsophisticated nooks and corners, much of what has been carefully handed down by former patriarchs, and is still treated with respect by the elders of the present generation, will probably, as the rising one (by the assistance of Her Majesty's Committee of Council) becomes learned in all the mystery of the "ologies," be treated with supreme contempt, and most sapiently consigned to an oblivion from which there is no recovery.

It may be that the local traditions of our more primitive districts are not of any great historical value; but still some faint rays of light may be occasionally shed upon the manners and thoughts of former generations, (even if not those of pre-historic or allophylian dates,) from a well-authenticated and judicious collection of such stories. In such an undertaking, the general assistance of our parochial clergy, especially such as are well acquainted with our more mountainous parishes, would be invaluable,

both from their personal acquaintance with their flocks, and more especially with the older members, and also from their being qualified, by their education and experience, to judge as to the value and antiquity of the stories they may hear. For the purpose of more effectually recording such communications, some two or three pages of the *Archæologia Cambrensis* might be devoted, such communications being more in the form of brief notices than essays or articles; and if the assistance of the members in general, and especially of our clerical ones, were given, it is not unlikely that an interesting collection might, in due time, be formed.

The late Sir Robert Vaughan, of Nannau, about the year 1840, informed me that formerly in the neighbourhood of Ruthin, at a church, the name of which I have forgotten, the following curious practice existed:—when the clergyman came to that part of the Litany where we pray to beat down Satan under our feet, the congregation, probably only the male portion of it, spat upon the ground, and stamped with their feet, as it were expressing thereby their hearty assent to the petition. I have made many inquiries since as to this custom, but have not been able to find any recollection of its existence, at least, in this part of the country.

In the church of Llangynhafal, near Ruthin, it was formerly customary for the heads of families, being the freeholders of the parish, to sit by themselves in church, in single seats, or chairs, placed in front of the altar. Their families occupied their proper seats behind, the fathers sitting in these seats of honour, as described. The custom has, I believe, ceased, but the seats, or chairs, still remain *in situ*.

In Derwen parish, which is also near Ruthin, and where still is to be seen, in the church-yard, a fine cross, the matrimonial service has always been performed, from time immemorial, as the Rubric directs, and not according to the mode observed in most other churches. The first part of it is read in the body of the church, but the Psalm and succeeding portion of the service in the

chancel. The rood-screen, and even the loft, though subsequently widened into a singing-gallery, still remain in the church. This practice at Derwen, as well as the former one of Llangynhafal, may not be uncommon in our rural parishes; but probably some of our clerical readers may give us information on the subject.

The following letter on the superstitious customs in Caernarvonshire, of the sixteenth century, will show that, even in Queen Elizabeth's time, St. Beuno was in as high repute as in earlier times:—

Superstitious Practices prevailing in Wales, in the year 1589.

"Beinge occasioned the last yere to travaile into my owne native country in North Wales, and havinge tarried there, but a while, I have harde by Dyvers of great and abhominable Idolatrye committed in that Countrey, as that the people went on Pylgrymage to offer unto Idoles far and nere, yea, and that they do offer in these Daies not oneley money (and that liberally) but also Bullocks unto Idoles. And havinge harde this of Sundrye persones while I was there upon Whitsoundaye last I went to the place where it was reported that Bullocks were offered that I might be an eye witnesse of the same. And upon Mondaye in Whitsonne week ther was a yonge man that was comed thither the night befor, and had lodged in the same House wher I dyd Lodge, with whome I had conference concerninge the Maner of the offeringe of Bullocks unto saints (as they terme them) and the yonge man tould me after the same sorte as I hade hard of many befor, then did I aske him whether was there any to be offered that Daye? He answered that ther was one which he had brought to be offered. I demanded of him where it was? He answered that it was in a close harde by. And he called his hoste to goe with him to see the Bullocke, and as they went, I followed them into the close, and the yonge man drove the Bullocke befor him (beinge about a yere oulde) and asked his Hoste what it was worth. His host answered that it was worth about a crowne, the yonge man said it was worth more. His hoste answered, and said thus. Upon Sonndaye was sennight Mr. Viccar bought here a Bullocke about the bigness of your Bullocke for sixteene groates therefor you are like to have no more for yours. Then the yonge man said how shall I do for a rope against anon to tye the Bullock with. His Hoste answered, we will provyde a Rope: the yonge man said againe, Shall I dryve him into the Church yarde. His Hoste answered

you maye: then they drove the bullocke befor them toward the Churchyarde. And as the bullocke dyd enter throughe a litle Porche into the Churchyarde the yonge Man spake aloude **THY HALFE TO GOD AND TO BEYNO.** Then did I aske his Hoste, Why he said the halfe and not the whole? His Hoste answered in the yonge man's hering, He oweth me thother Halfe, therefor he offereth but the one halfe. This was in the parish of Clynnog in the Bishopricke of Bangor about Fifteene myle from Bangor, in the yere of our Lord 1589. Yf aney doubte of the truth hereof, I am ready (by God's help) to stand to the prooffe of it, whensoever I may be called. There be many other things in that Countrye that are verye grosse and superstitious. As that the people are of opinion that Beyno his Cattell will prosper marvelous well, which maketh the people more desirous to buy them. Also it is a common report amongst them that ther be some bullocks which have had Beyno his marke upon their Eares, as soon as they were calved. Moreover the people dare not cut down the trees that grow on Beyno his groundes lest Beyno shoulde kill them or do them some one harme or other. Also the people do carye Beades openly, and make suche clappings with them in the church as that a man can hardly here the minister read for the noise thereof, alledginge that they can read upon their Beades, as well as others upon their books. And further accordinge to the number of their Churches and Chappells in that countrye so is the number of their straunge Gods: for the people of everye particular Parishe have the saint or Idole (after the which that Church is named) in suche estimation, as that in their extremities they do praye unto him for help, for when some sodayne Daunger do befall them, they do usually say, Beyno, Kybie, or Brother as the name is of that saint or Idole after the whiche the Parishe (where they dwell) is called. But when they have some more deliberation, then they say God and Beyno, God and Ianwg or God and Mary and Michael help us &c. And above all the signe of the crosse is most superstitiously among them abused, for when they shut the windowes they will make a crosse. When they leav their Cattell in the houses or in the fieldes, they will make a crosse. When they go out of their houses in the morninge, they make crosses in their Forheads: they laye crosses upon the dead as they cary them to be buried, and when they are buried they lay crosses upon their graves, and to be brieve yf any thing (otherwise than well) do befall either any of themselves or of their Cattell, their common sayinge is, You have not crossed yourself well to Daye or you have not made the signe of the Roode upon the Cattell as yf they would attribute the not makynge of a crosse to be the cause of the

hurte or Damage that is befallen them. I know of many other things which are to be tollerated all which (least that I should be to tedious unto the Reader) I am constrained to pretermit at this tyme. These things I have sette down for this end, that they which are in authority (understandinge of them) might not onelye have some occasion to search further, and to know perfectly what things be amisse in deede: But also with all expedition labor to reforme all, least the Lord in his fierie wrath cause the land to spue out the inhabitants thereof, for committing and sufferinge suche horrible Wickedness."

The above letter is transcribed from a manuscript late in the library of John Anstis, Esq., Garter King of Arms, and is printed in the *Collectanea* of Leland. In two notes appended, we read that "Beuno is the saint of the parish of Clynnog, and is the chiefest of all saints. For he hath raised six from death to life and will raise the seventh, and when the saints have lost all their Dignitie, Beyno shall work the first Myracle." In speaking of the frequent crossings, the commentator notes "that when they are in the Church, they make crosses upon their breast, and upon their Forheades."

E. L. B.

ROMAN REMAINS IN WALES.

No. VI.

THE following remarks may serve to throw light upon the course of the Roman road from DEVA to VARIS.

It is erroneous to suppose that Holt is the ford that first occurs *above* DEVA. The *first* ford above Chester is but a short way from the town. It crosses to Boughton Heath: the next is that by *Aldford* (*Old* ford). To this a Roman road undoubtedly led; and *many* persons have told me that, when the river is low, the *paved* road through it can be clearly seen. But I have not had the fortune to see it yet. This ford is in the Eaton grounds, and the old Roman road from Chester to it passed along the ridge of the hill, I suspect, above Eccleston, and through the Eaton grounds. Part of these were, about a hundred years ago, in fields, several of which, as I find from an old map, went by the name of "*pavement hey*," strongly corroborative of the course of the Roman road. This road probably led to Holt. I also suspect that before it reached *Aldford* it branched off somewhere in the direction of Pulford.

The road between the Clwydian range and Chester must have gone pretty direct, or the mileage given in the Itinerary cannot be correct. I see on the Ordnance map, near Rhual (between Mold and Cilcen), the name *Ffordd hir*. If Cilcen was on the route, the road might have passed from Mold in this direction. But until something can be conjectured respecting the whereabouts of VARIS, nothing can be safely said about the road. When VARIS is ascertained with anything like certainty, we may be sure that the road took a pretty direct line from thence to Chester and CONOVIVM. I had overlooked Pen y Palmant in the Vale of Clwyd, till Mr. Barnwell's remark (*vide Archæologia Cambrensis*) brought it under my eye. It argues something in favour of a road from Moel Fenlli up the vale. There are two places almost in line, of the name—one by Llandyrnog, the other by Trefnant, on the

way to St. Asaph. A third occurs to the right (*a little*) of the road between Trefnant and St. Asaph, on a road leading to Tremeirchion. Has it ever occurred to members to fix VARIS at St. Asaph? Reynolds in his *Iter Britanniarum* does so, and quoting from Luccombe's *Gazetteer* says, "near it are the remains of a large Roman camp, with an area of 160 paces." I never could hear anything of this camp. It is however a good position for one, and such as the Romans liked. I look at present for the Roman road from DEVA either by way of Buckley, Mold, Moel Fenli; or by Hawarden, Northop, Moelgaer, Ysceiviog, and Denbigh. In both routes it would first cross Saltney, which I think it must have done in some way or other.

Mr. Foster, of our Association, the keeper of the Caernarvon Museum, who is a native of Chester, informs me that he has a perfect recollection of a ford over the Dee existing about twenty yards below the old bridge; and that it was approached by a small gateway in the city walls called the *Ship Gate*, now destroyed. A street leading down to where it stood, is still called *Ship Gate Lane*. This ford is in fact marked on old maps of the city.

I learn from Archdeacon Wickham that Roman coins have been dug up, during the last few years, within his grounds at Gresford, which may have been on the line of the Roman road to the south.

If the distance between DEVA and VARIS be taken on Horsley's suggestion (p. 456) to be twenty-two miles, the course of the road must have been pretty direct from the one station to the other, for if the distance is measured on the Ordnance map from Chester to Bodfari in a straight line, it will be found not to exceed twenty-four miles. Reynolds (p. 333), who places VARIS at St. Asaph, corrects the distance of the Itinerary to twenty-seven miles between that station and DEVA, and thinks the course of the *Iter* lay through Caerwys. Supposing either of these corrections of the distance between DEVA and VARIS to be right, I think the exit of the road from DEVA must have lain across Saltney Marsh, or the Lache.

Horsley, however, does not seem to have made a personal inspection of the country through which this *Iter* passed, at least I judge so from his language (p. 456); he seems rather to have drawn his conclusions from the reports of others; while Reynolds does not seem to have considered the character of the country intervening between DEVA and the hill country of the Ordovices in the direction of VARIS. Horsley, too, does not appear satisfied (*vide* "DEVA," p. 456) with his correction of the distance between DEVA and VARIS, but resigns himself to it in default of a better. The *Iter* in question is the eleventh of Antonine. The total number of miles in it is stated to be eighty-three; but the distances between the several stations, when added together, only make an aggregate of seventy-five miles. From SEGONTIUM to CONOVIVM, twenty-four; CONOVIVM to VARIS, nineteen; VARIS to DEVA, thirty-two. Horsley would make the entire length of the *Iter* to be only sixty-seven miles, chiefly because the distance of the river Clwyd "from Chester is too little for the thirty-two miles in the Itinerary." That it is so, in the direct line, there is little doubt; but if the road from Chester took a circuitous route, the distance in the Itinerary will be fully accounted for; and, although all through Antonine's Itinerary there are frequent inaccuracies in the distances between the stations, and the numbers cannot altogether be relied upon, still in the almost total want of other better evidence, and in the face of the obstacles which Saltney Marsh must then have presented to the establishment of a permanent road over it, the distance given in the *Iter* between DEVA and VARIS may be an argument in favour of the road not having taken a direct course. Supposing this to be so, I am inclined to think that the road to VARIS branched off from that to Bangor-Monachorum and Wroxeter somewhere about Eaton, and pursued its course by Pulford to Caergwrle, and from thence to Mold. Pennant speaks of traces of a Roman road being visible between Mold and Caergwrle, especially under Plas Têg. Higher upon the hill, opposite Plas Têg too, there is Croes Street. From Mold it might have taken a course towards Moel Fenlli,

and thence up the vale. Measuring this course roughly on the Ordnance map, it does not make quite thirty-two miles; but I should think that it is in fact quite that distance. I may mention that there are some fields on the north side of Belgrave avenue, (one of the entrances to Eaton Hall,) called *the Strettons*, spelt on an old map "Streatons," which looks like an indication of a paved road in that direction. An old lane (now an occupation lane) approaching these fields from the north-east terminates in a gateway leading into one of them. Supposing it were carried on straight, it would come out somewhere near the present village of Pulford, where there is what is called a castle mound. This lane bears no appearance of a Roman road; still I think its existence in connexion with these fields is worth recording for future examination.

W. WYNNE FFOULKES.

CAERNARVON CASTLE.

THE two following Rolls are printed from the originals preserved in the Chapter-House at Westminster. The former one appears to have been written in the sixth year after Edward II. had assumed the title of Prince, which would give it the date of 1306.

The second Roll, speaking of him as King, would consequently belong to the ninth year of his reign, and relate to the stores existing in the castle in 1316. The reference it makes to the Eagle Tower will also correspond with the date of its erection, 1316-17; thus affording additional proof to what I have elsewhere advanced, that this magnificent portion of the castle was constructed at that time.

Armatur Dñi P'nč invent' in Caſt de Carñ die marť in vię Sđi
Laurē anno. vj^o.

Armatur	{	iiij. capełł fłee cū viſer	{	xx
		iiij. capełł feř rotūde		iiij. ř xij. magnis. qřełł
		xiiij. bacinett veřes ř debiť		pennať cū eř
		iiij. paria platar'		xx
		iiij. aketoñ		xij. ř xvj. de minoribz
		ij. pař cirotecar' de baleyne		cū eř pennať.
		ij. gorgeř. de lineo tel		
		j. hauberč		
		vj. haubergon		.j. pař
		iiij. corsetť		chautoñ

Lanč—ix. lanč sñ cař.—Baleyne—vij. peč integř.

Baliste—.j. balist' de viz. de ifo. cū vent' de baleyne ř nuč de eř
iiij. balist' de ifo. ij^r. pedū.

Cornu—vj. baliste de cornu. uni^o ped.

xxvij. balist' di. ifo. bene repať q^or'. iiij. cū venť de baleyne

.xiiij. balist' q^or'. xj. de ifo. ř. ij. de holi. debiles ř veřes.

.xv. arč p balist' sine tel. uñ. x. parať. ad ligand et v. nō repati.

.j. coste. ij^{or}. ped de novo repať sñ telař.

Baldř—vij. baldř noř—ř v. baudř sñ roť—ř iiij. pvi valoř

toľ balibist lib/ant'garñ	{	Walſ de Etune. j. balist—ř j. bald.	} Sm ^a . l. balist. j. ped Sm ^a . xxi. baudř pñř. v. on. circoc.
		Thm ^s de la Porte. j. balist—ř j. bald.	
		Hugoñ de Stddowyt. j. balist—ř j. baudř	
		Thm ^s le Taliour. j. balist—ř j. baudř	
		Joñs de Cest'a. j. balist—ř j. baudř	
		Ricard de Wicube. j. balist—ř j. baudř	
		Wiltms de Fenes. j. balist—ř j. baudř	
		Magist Ad le Cou. j. balist—ř j. baudř	
		Ricard Vider. j. balist—ř j. baudř	

Compot^o řđci Wilti le.....thwař tam de diřsis garnestuř
reč de Thoñ de Cheddeworth nup Cameř ř ibid;
stuř p iřm Wiltm empt p municoe castrorř sbseřtorř inř
fm řđi Michis anno ix^o ř fm.....p řre Reg.

Compot^o đ mortuis garnestuř in castro đ Kaerñ.

Idem reddit comp de M.DCCC vij peč ferri Wallenř et de D.vii.
peč ferri Ispanñ. reč de řđco Thoñ p indentuř de stauro
Castri de Kaerñ. Et de iiij. q'ntest. iiij. peč ferri Ispanñ
reč de empcoe anno nono q'ntella continente cxij. lib. et de
xlvj. duodeñ ferri reč de empč anno řđco. duod cont. vj.
peč. Sm^a M. M. D. iiij. x. peč ferri et. iiij. q'ntest. iiij. lb
ferri.

De quibz in opibz ejusđ Casti. DCIvi peč ferri. et iiij. q'ntest.
iiij. lb. Et in lib řca Edolynton Cameř p indenř.

M. DCCCC. xxxiiij. peč ferri—Sm^a ut sup^a—Et eq^o.
Ascerũ—Id. ř. cōpotũ de lxj. garbis asceri reč de řđco Thoñ p
indentuř. Et de j. barello asceri cont. xx. burch. quodřt
burch cont. vj. garbas et garba cont xxx. gaddes. reč de
empcoe anno nono.—Sm^a. C.iiij. j. garba.

De quibz in expũ p opibz Casti de Kaerñ. iiij. xiiij. garb. xiiij.
gadd. Et in lib řca řđco Edmō p indentuř. iiij. vj. garb.
xvj. gadd.—Sm^a ut sup^a. Et. eq.

Clavi—Id ř 9ř. de. M. M. M. M. M. CCC. xvij. clavis ferř reč
de řđco Thoñ p indentuř. quorř. iiij. DCCCC clavi de

minori spikingz et CCCC. xvij. clavi de Shyngelnail. Et
^{ml}

de. xvij. D. Clavis de spikingz reč de empcōe anno ix.—
^{ml}

Sm^a. xxij. D.CCC. xvij. clavi. Et liš pđco Edo p indentuř.

^{ml}
 Et etiam libavit eidm Edo. X. DCCC. iij. clavos reptos in
 Castro pđco.

Armatur—Id ř comp. de. ij. pibz platearz. x. veřibz aketonibz
 reč de pđco Thom p indentuř. Et de. ix. aketonibz iij.
 jupeřt. vj. bacinettis. vj. pibz Cirotecarz de plate reč de
 empcōe anno. x^o. iij. pibus de gaumbers. ij. pibz de genulers
 de eod Th

reč[^] p inden^o pđcam—Et libant^a pđco Edo p indentuř.

^{de eod Th}

Plübū—Id. ř comp. de. CC. ij. peč plūbi quadrat reč[^] p inden^o.
 Et de. ij. peč reptis in Cast^o Et de. x. magnis plūbis. reč
 p indentuř. Et de. x. magnis plūbis. rept^o in cast^o. S^a

^{xxiiij}

CC[^] Et liš pđco Edo p id

^{xx}

Tele plūb—Id ř de iij. ix. teř plūbi reč de pđco Thom p inden^o.
 Et expndūt—in cooptura turř Aquilarz

Bord—Id ř qđ. de. CC. lx. thaschbord. DCC xl plaunchebord
 reč p inden^o. Et expn p vices in opibz Castⁱ pđci et in
 cooptura kuj^odam turris sup murū ville et emendaōe g^anař
 R ř domorz R Justic

Fleches—Id ř. de. xxvj. duod flech reč p indentuř.—Et liš
 pđco Edo p inden^o

Maereřm—Id ř. de. xl. gistis. ij. laces. ij. postis xxij. peč maeř
^{de eod Th} ř expn in ^{viff}

reč[^] p inden^o. Et liš opibz Castⁱ ř t^{ri} sup mur^o
^{de eod. Th}

Virga—Id ř comp de. j. virga p trebechet reč[^] p indenturā
 Et libat^a Magro Ričo Ingeniatori

Pipa cū axe—Id ř. de. j. pipa plena quareřt. Et de. j. axe p
^{de eod T.}

injeniis reč[^] p ind. Et liš pđco Edo p ind.

^{de eod Th.}

Secuř—Id. ř. de. xj. secuř cementař reč[^] p inden^o. De q^{ibz}.
 liš cementař. v. Et pđco Edo. v. p indenturā.

^{de eod T.}

Hokes—Et de. iij. hokes ferř reč[^] p indentuř. Et liš Ingeniatori
 cont^a adventū Scottorz

de eod T.

Bacti—Id r̄. de xxxviij. bactis p arcubz reč[^] p indent. De quibz lib Attiliatori. xiiij. Et p̄dco Edo. xxiiij.

de eod T.

Arc^{9b}—Id r̄. de. xlij. arcubz reč[^] p ind. De quibz in fracōe. iij. Et lib p̄dco Edo. xxxix.

Id r̄. de. lxix. arc⁹ p balist reč p ind. D[~] quibz. lib attit. vij. Et p̄dco Edo. lxij.

ferī

Id r̄ de. ij. gumph j. vercevelt. iij. kenelt ferī. j. bem[^] p reč de eod Thom

balancis. D[~] quibz. lib Ingeniatori. iij. kenelt ferī. Et residuū. p̄dco Edo.

Id. r̄. de. ij. cables. j. hausour iij. ancoř. j. ancora. fracta. de eod T.

reč[^] p indent. De quibz expedit^r j. cable. Et[^] Edo j. cable

Cameř[^] j. hausour iij. ancora. Et fabro. j. ancora. fracta ad fabr

Fabrica—Id. r̄ de. ij. pibz foliū. iij. anneltes. iij. bigorñ. iij. nayltol. ix pibz tenellor̄. iij. martelt magnis. iij. martelt de eod T.

manualibz. ij. boltres. reč[^] p indentur—Et lib p̄dco Edmo p indent.

Carboñ—Id r̄ de. xvij. qřl carboñ lign. Et de xvij doř carboñ de eod T.

mař reč[^] p ind—Et expū in opibz Cast^l.

Astellar—Id r̄ de. l. secuř Cementar. lx. chiseles xvj. pickes reč de eod T.

xvj. malles ix. crowes r̄ j. hausour ferr[^] p indentur in astellar—Et lib p̄dco Edo p indentur.

Springald—Id. r̄ de j. hausour. CCC magnis quarelt p springald ere pennal. Et de. iij. springald cū toto apparatu. Et de.

ij. hausurs r̄ ij. cord de eod T j. springaldo cū apparatu p̄l minutas cordas[^] rec[^] p indent.

et expū p usū ij. hausurs r̄ ij. cord De qibz in lib fca Ingeniatori. CCC. magni quarelt[^] et residuū p̄dco Edo p indenturā.

Corr.—Id r̄ de. v peč corei tannati reč p indent. Et expū in fundis ingenior̄ faciend

Cord—Id r̄. de. vj. cord de pilo reč p indent. Et lib Ingen repand

Carra—Id r̄ de. j. carra ad trahend vinū r̄ maer reč p indent. Et lib p̄dco Edo p indent

Batelt—Id r̄ de. j. veř batelt porl pond⁹. xx. doř cū novo velo.

ij hausours. vij. rem̃. ij. ancoř. Et de j. veři bateř p opibz porř pond^o. xij. doř. j. ancoř v. remis. Et j. veři batello portanti pond. x. doleoř sine apparatu. Et de. j. veři bateř p opibuz. porř. pondus. v. doř cū. j. ancora. iiij. remis. reč p indenř. Et lib pđco Edo p indenř.

Id ř de. ij. pateř eneis. ij. telis cinglarę j. veteri cable de eod T.

reč[^] p indenř. Et expū in opibz Castⁱ.

Id ř de. Clx. capitibz p gavelokkes reč p indenř. Et lib Edo p indentur

Id ř de. lx. pvis capitibz p gaynes reč p indenř. Et lib Attiliatori ad repand

Id ř de. xx. novis balistis reč p indenř. Et de. x. reč de Atiliař. Et lib pđco Edo p ind.

Id ř de. xx. novis costis de Ispania p arcubz reč p indenř. Et lib Attiliatori ad construend.

Id ř de. CCxj. magnis quareř p springald ere penař reč p indenř. Et lib pđco Edo p ind.

Id ř de. CCxxvij. magnis capitibz quareř Et lib pđco E. in sūma de D. lxix.

Et de. xij. capit lancearę reč p indenř Et de ij. cař rept in se^ocio. Et lib pđco Edo.

Et de. xx. barr ferř p fenestris. j. longa virga. vj. magn gumpř ij. verceneř. ij. bendes ferř Et de j. baner quod lib p turr ag^llarę. Et totu residuū pđco Edo p indenř.

Et de. iiij. pibz de gaumbers ij. pibz de geinelers reč p indenř. Et lib pđco Edo p indentur

j. martell

Et de. j^a. secur[^] ř ij. bottes ferř reč p indenř. Et lib arsoni calcis p petr frangend.

ř. xx. keviř ferř p

Et de. iiij. remis ř. j. crata[^] reč de eod Thom. Et expū p usū. Et eq.

Et de. xvij. wegges ferr^{xx}. iiij. iiij. minuř quareř p balistis.

CCC. iiij. magñ cař quareř reč de eodm Thom p indentur^{xx} De quibz. lib Quarer^{xx} xvij. wegę. Et in pđicōe. iiij.

minuti quareř Et lib Edo p indenř. iiij. quareř, CCC iiij. capita magnorę quareř.

CHARLES HENRY HARTSHORNE.

WELSH RECORDS AND WELSH MSS. IN THE BRITISH MUSEUM.

BEFORE much satisfactory light can be thrown on the mediæval history of Wales, whether political or social, a more thorough search must be made among the records and MSS. belonging to the Principality, and especially among those contained in the record offices of London, or in the British Museum.

Ayloff's *Catalogue* is well known; and, we believe, some additional catalogues have been published by the Record Commissioners; but there still remains a vast mass of documentary matter comparatively untouched and unknown. The catalogue of those Welsh records *which have been examined and classed*, in the Chapter-House at Westminster alone (including the Caernarvon building rolls and other similar documents), fills two folio volumes; and to the greater number of Welsh antiquaries these volumes, though only the registers of their tools, are altogether unknown. Besides the records in the Chapter-House which have been examined, there is, in the same depository—or at least there was three or four years ago—a vast quantity unexamined and unknown. The Tower of London also contains Welsh records, specially those mentioned by Ayloff; and of late the Welsh records hitherto kept at Chester, &c., have been removed to the metropolis, by direction of the Master of the Rolls. It is evident from this that the attention of members of the Cambrian Archæological Association might well be turned towards the valuable collection now concentrated in London; and we wish we could hear of gentlemen undertaking to compile, if only a complete catalogue of these historical treasures.

To give some idea of the extent and nature of the Welsh MSS., &c., preserved in the Library of the British Museum, we reprint from Mr. Sims' very useful work, *Hand-Book to the Library of the British Museum*,¹ the

¹ *Hand Book to the Library of the British Museum*, by Richard Sims. London: J. Russell Smith. 1854.

following particulars of the references to the catalogues wherein the Welsh collections are to be found. No specifications nor descriptions of the several MSS. are here given—only general references to the pages of the various catalogues in which they are entered. Their number must be very considerable; and as they are perfectly easy of access, it may be hoped that some of the members of our Association, residing in London, will try and give us something in the form of a *Catalogue Raisonné* of the whole; while others may be disposed to go further into the matter, and to publish in our pages some of the more important documents themselves.

Sims, p. 221.

WALES: WALLIA (GENERAL HISTORY).

Sloane Cat., p. 302.

Cotton—Harl. v. IV. pp. 187, 339.

Royal—Lansd. 1, 2.

King's—Add. (1783–1835), (1836–1840), (1841–1845).

WELSH TOPOGRAPHY.

Anglesey: Cotton.—Harl. v. IV. p. 97.—Add. (1783–1835), (1836–1840), (1841–1845).

Bangor: Cotton.—Harl. v. IV. pp. 99, 339.—Add. (1783–1835), (1841–1845).

Brecknock: Harl. v. IV. pp. 104, 339.—Add. (1836–1840), (1841–1845).

Caernarvon: Harl. v. IV. pp. 108, 339.—Add. (1836–1840), (1841–1845).

Caermarthen: Harl. v. IV. pp. 108, 339.—Add. (1783–1835), (1841–1845).

Conway: Harl. v. IV. p. 119.—Add. (1783–1835), (1841–1845).

Denbigh: Harl. v. IV. pp. 122, 340.—Add. (1783–1835), (1841–1845).

Flint: Harl. v. IV. pp. 130, 340.—Add. (1783–1835), (1841–1845).

Glamorgan: Cotton.—Harl. v. IV. pp. 133, 340.—Add. (1783–1835), (1841–1845).

Llandaff: Cotton.—Harl. v. IV. p. 340.

Merioneth: Harl. v. IV. pp. 157, 340.—Add. (1841–1845).

Neath.—Add. (1836–1840), (1841–1845).

Pembroke: Harl. v. IV. pp. 167, 340.—Add. (1783–1835).

Radnor: Harl. v. IV. pp. 170, 348.

St. Asaph: Harl. v. IV. p. 340.—Add. (1783–1835), (1841–1845).

St. David's: Harl. v. IV. pp. 179, 340.—Add. (1783–1835), (1841–1845).

WELSH CARTULARIES.

<i>County.</i>	<i>Monasteries.</i>	<i>Number of MS.</i>
Caern.—Aberconway	Harl M.S.	3725
Caerm.—Alba Landa (<i>excerpta cartar</i>)	"	2101
Flint.—Basingwerk (<i>excerpta cartar</i>)	"	2060, 2079, 2099
Caerm.—Caermarthen St. John (<i>col- lectanea</i>)	"	1549
Caern.—Clynnog Vawr (<i>confirmat</i>) ..	"	696
Merion.—Kymmer (<i>cartæ</i>)	"	696
Glam.—Llandaff (<i>chronicon</i>)	Cott. MS. Tit. D. xxii.	
" " (<i>annales</i>)	Harl. M.S.	838
Card.—Llanddewi Brefi (<i>cartæ</i>)	"	1249
Card.—Llanrwst ² (<i>collectanea</i>)	"	67
Glam.—Margam (<i>cartæ</i>)	Harleian Charters	
" " (<i>excerpta</i>)	Harl. MS.	2273
Pemb.—St. David's (<i>cartæ</i>)	"	1294
Card.—Strata Florida (<i>cartæ</i>)	"	6068
Glam.—Swansea (<i>cartæ</i>)	"	1249

WELSH PEDIGREES AND GENEALOGIES.

Harl. v. IV. pp. 415, 429.—Add. (1783–1835).

WELSH SEALS.

Sulphur impressions in catalogue of Mr. Doubleday's collection, folio 110.

WELSH MAPS, PLANS, &c.

Vide Map Catalogue.

Anglesey	page 324
Brecknockshire	324
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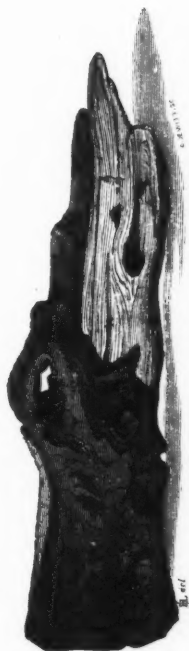
² This is probably intended for Caernarvon. Llanrwst, i.e. Maenan Abbey.—ED. ARCH. CAMB.

REMARKS ON AN IRON CELT, FOUND ON THE BERWEN MOUNTAINS, MERIONETHSHIRE.

PREVIOUS to the Meeting of the Association at Ruthin, in September, 1854, Mr. West, of Ruthin Castle, kindly submitted to my inspection a miscellaneous collection of iron fragments, including cannon balls, old hinges, keys, &c., the greater part of which were worthless. Among them, however, was found this very curious celt, probably unique, which had been left amid this miscellaneous heap many years, unnoticed, and even unknown. The metal was so extremely brittle and decayed that, even when handled with care, it was difficult to prevent considerable portions peeling off, so that it is not unlikely but for the accident of the meeting, and the establishing of a temporary museum, this singular curiosity might still have been overlooked, and, perhaps, ultimately lost. The Association therefore will have been the means of its being rescued from destruction, as it has since been protected from all exposure to the air by varnish, which has, however, been laid on somewhat too liberally, and is, by the kindness of its owner, to be consigned, through the hands of the Earl of Cawdor, to the collection of British antiquities forming in the British Museum.

The form of this specimen is not of a very early type, having *within* its socket the wooden handle. It fortunately retains the loophole, the use of which is not altogether satisfactorily determined, but which in this case may prove it to have been an implement of war, and not a workman's chisel. Its approximate date cannot be well ascertained; but, considering the wild locality on which it was found, as well as its workmanship, it is not improbable that it may have been in use after the introduction of the more common implements of war, which had probably supplanted the ordinary use of the celt in more civilized districts. I am not aware whether antiquaries have agreed on assigning any satisfactory date for the disuse of these primitive implements. If such a date has been

REMARKS ON AN IRON CELT.



Wrought Iron Celt, found on the Berwen Mountains.

determined, some guess of the age of this specimen might be made. Its appearance at present is somewhat of a darker tint than it was before the application of the varnish, the difference of tint between the wooden and iron parts having been much more marked than at present. It was found on the summit of the Berwen Mountains, in Merioneth, but no particular spot was specified on a small fragment of paper annexed to it. Nor is it known how many years ago it was found, beyond that it was during the lifetime of the late possessor of the castle, the Honourable Frederick West.

There are three circumstances that attach a singular interest to this celt. The first is, its retaining a considerable portion of the wooden shaft, or handle, very few instances of similar examples being known. One or two specimens have been found in Ireland. In the Museum of Practical Geology, in London, is a bronze spear-head, found, I believe, in the bed of the Thames, not far from Kingston. This also, if my memory is correct, retains a portion of its wooden shaft. That this particular celt, which is so curious in other respects, should also still possess a fragment of its handle, is an additional feature of interest.

But the two points which distinguish it from all other known metal celts, and which therefore render it in all probability unique, are, that it is made of iron, and that that iron is wrought, not cast. Iron spear-heads, and even swords, are in existence, probably of greater antiquity than this specimen; but there is no other example at present (generally, at least,) known of an iron celt. All the celts that we have, exclusive of stone or flint ones, are of bronze.

These bronze celts also have been made from cast, not wrought, metal. Many of the moulds used in casting are in existence, and have been described in most archaeological publications of the day. The art of working in metals (independent of those of gold or silver) must have been well established, when this celt was produced from the forge, and we must therefore assign to it a later date than that to the ordinary kind obtained from moulds.

The actual dimensions of this instrument (of which a very faithful illustration is here given) are as follow :—

Of the wooden shaft, not covered by the iron,—

Greatest length.....	5 inches
Least ditto.....	3½ "
Thickness	1 "
Breadth	1½ "

Of the iron portion,—

Greatest length.....	4 inches
Least ditto.....	2½ "
Thickness below the loop.....	¼ "
Greatest breadth at extremity	2 "
Least at its centre.....	1½ "

In the illustration, the dark shaded upper part might be mistaken for a continuation of the iron part, but it is part of the wooden handle.

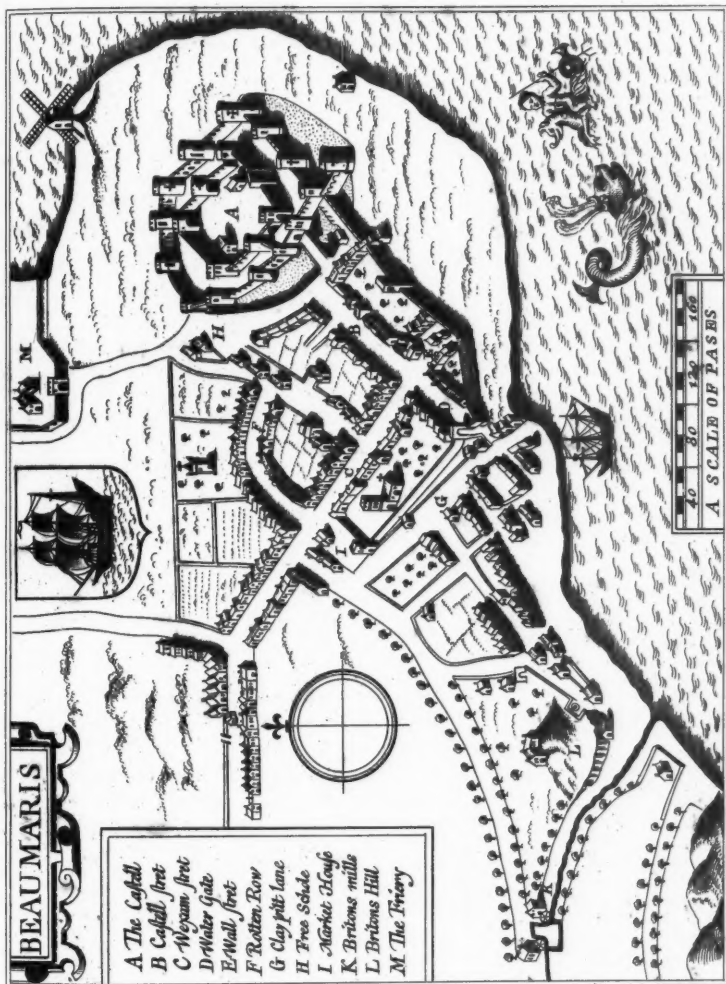
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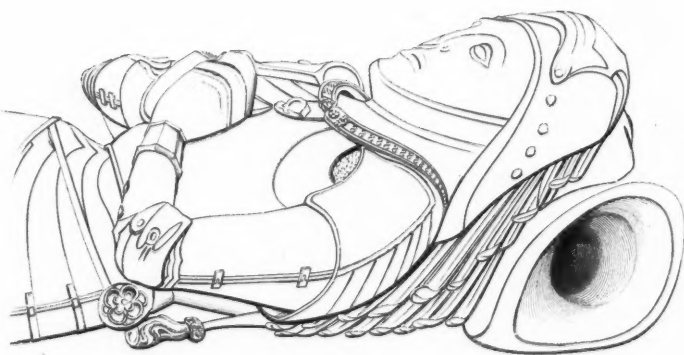
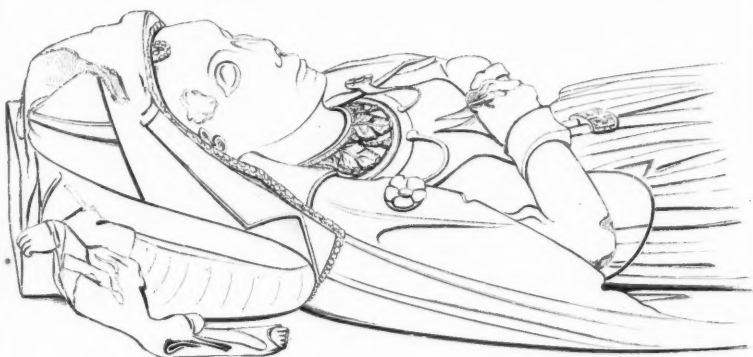
MONA MEDIÆVA.

No. XVIII.

BEAUMARIS.

THE town of Beaumaris was built by Edward I. with the same attention to geometrical regularity that is to be observed in all the other towns first founded, or erected, at that period. This attention to regularity of plan is to be found in all the Edwardan towns of Aquitaine, Guyenne, and Poitou; and the circumstance has been ably treated of by French antiquaries in the *Annales Archéologiques*. It is to be remarked in the Welsh towns of Caernarvon, Conway, Rhuddlan, Flint, and New Radnor, and possibly some others, as well as in the present instance of Beaumaris, which in plan was nearly rectangular. There was a tolerably open space whereon to place the streets and houses; at the south-west end was a fortified eminence, probably Roman, now called Bryn Briton, above a stream running down from the woods;





H. Lonsdale Jones del.

J.H. Le Roux sc.



TOMB, BEAUMARIS CHURCH.

at the north-east end was a fine marsh—the *Beau Marais*—protected by another small hill from the sea ; between these two hills the ground sloped gently upwards towards the wooded ridge, now forming the demesne of the Bulkeley family, but then probably wild. The marsh was chosen as a site for the castle, being the most easily defensible, and out of it that fine specimen of the military architecture of the thirteenth century arose. This, too, is on a geometrical plan, its contour being very nearly a square within a regular hexagon. The town was cut off from the castle by a wet ditch, running close under its walls, and was itself surrounded by a line of curtains and towers. A long main street (Castle Street) ran from the south-west or Water Gate to the esplanade of the castle, and was traversed by another at right angles (Church Street), leading from the strand straight up the sloping ground, and terminated by a gateway not far above the church. These streets were wide, well planned for light and ventilation, and must always have presented a cheerful appearance. At the intersection of the streets stood the Cross, though it had disappeared before Speed's map was published ; its name, however, and the tradition of the place, still remain unchanged.

If reference be made to the map just mentioned, and of which a *fac-simile* is appended, the general features of the town will be well understood, though it is not by any means so accurate as it ought to be. We give it as a curious record of what the town was in the sixteenth century.

A small portion of the old town wall still remains near the modern pier, and within our own recollection it was washed by the sea ; but no traces of the tower on the sea front, nor of that at the north-west corner, now exist. The spot, where the gateway at the top of Church Street stood, is easily to be found, from the sudden narrowing of the thoroughfare, though no architectural details remain. The Water Gate was destroyed some seventy years ago, as we are informed ; but the wall between its site and the church still remains in tolerable preservation. There was,

no doubt, a gateway or postern in the sea front, at the south-east end of Church Street, and not improbably another entry from the beach near the castle.

A suburb extended, perhaps at an early period, as far as Bryn Briton, and the mill; if indeed the more ancient village of BONOVER did not exist at this place. We make this conjecture, for there is reason to suppose that here was a Roman ferry for the road from Aber towards Holyhead, coming across the lowlands, then comparatively dry, though now replaced by the Lafan Sands, and houses would most probably be erected where the passengers would land. A chapel, named after St. Meugan, stood on the edge of the marsh, north from the castle; but this was probably destroyed at the time of the outworks of that strong citadel being pushed inland.

According to the analogy of the continental towns built by Edward I, a market-place, or square, may be supposed to have existed in the midst of Old Beaumaris, but no traces nor traditions of its site have been preserved; and we find from Speed's map that the market-house in his day stood north of the church, behind the old house called Plas Goch.

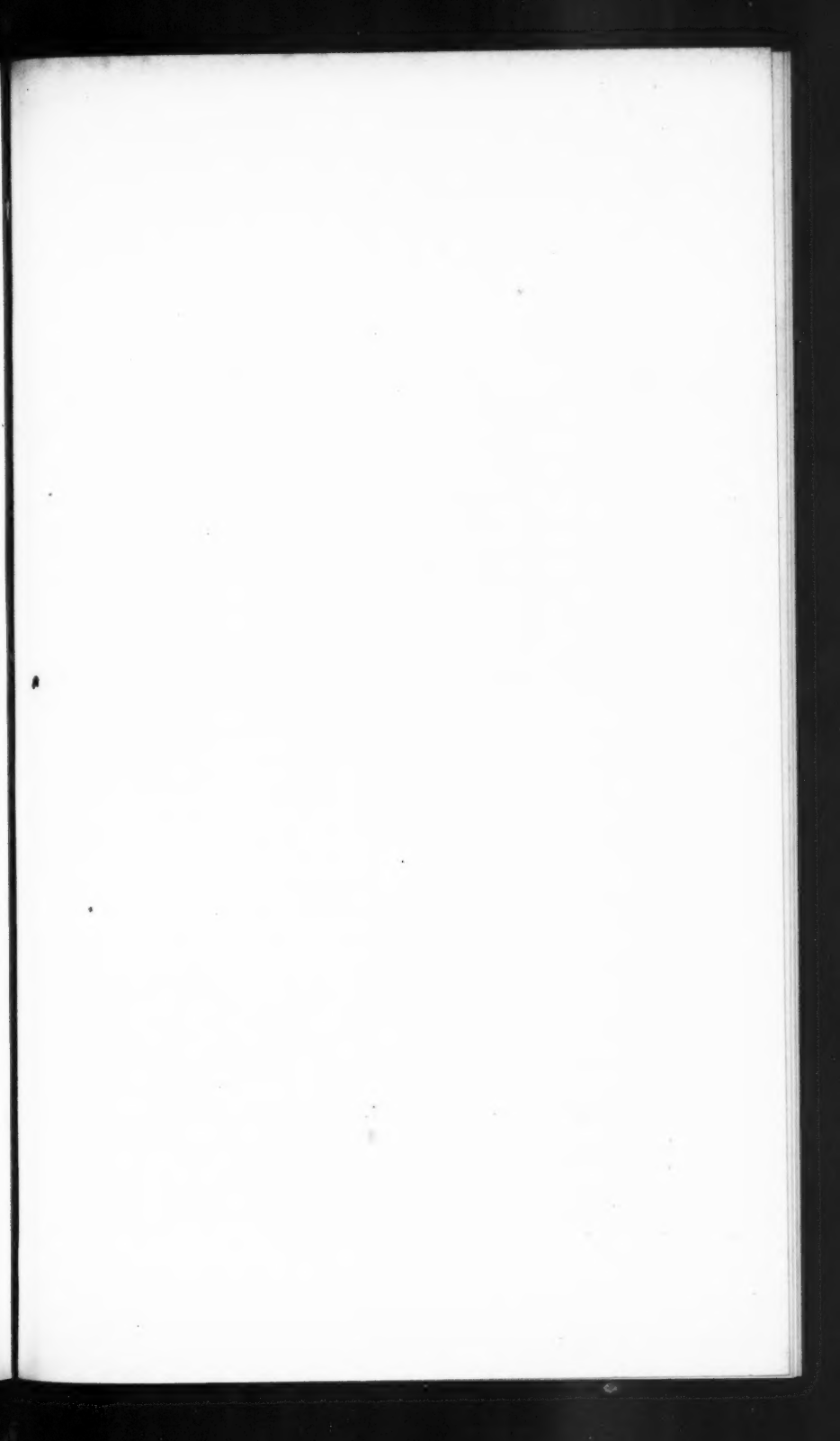
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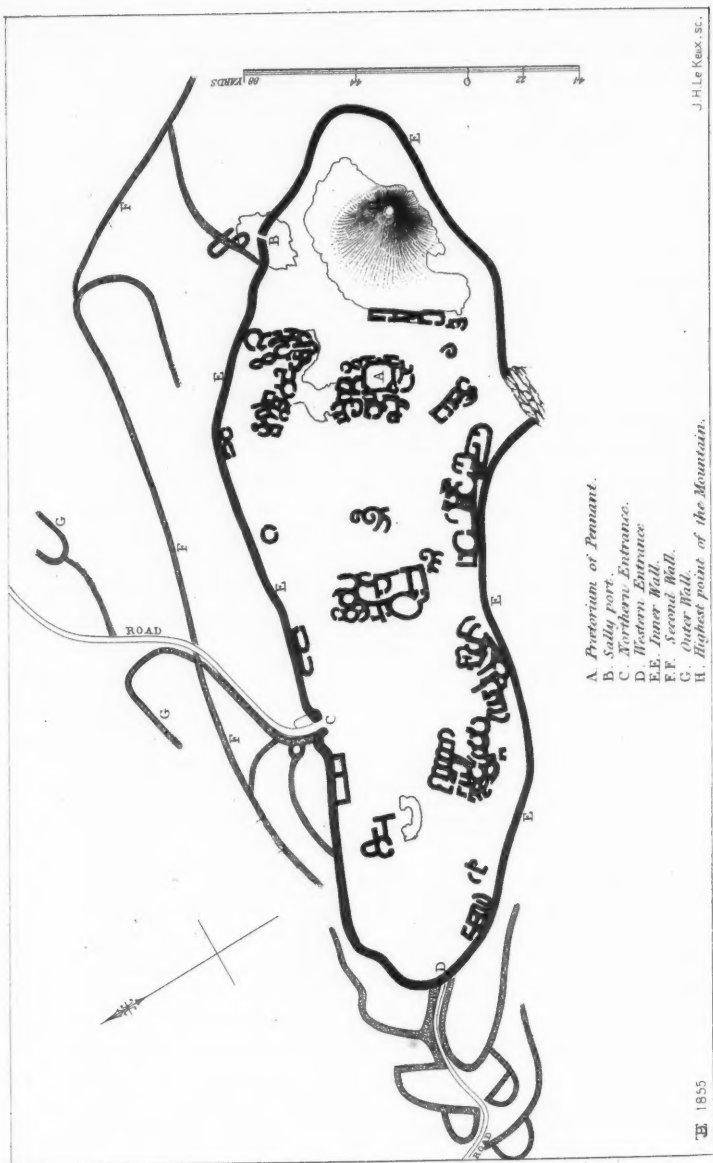
TRE 'R CEIRI, CAERNARVONSHIRE.

(Read at Llandeilo Fawr.)

OF all the remains of those antique fortresses which, scattered over the lofty and rugged mountains of Wales, testify to the skill and intrepidity with which our barbarian forefathers withstood their Roman, Saxon and other invaders, none is so curious for the art displayed in its construction, for the size of its ramparts, and the extent of ground covered by its works, as Tre 'r Ceiri, on the Eifl mountains, in Caernarvonshire.

This mountain group, consisting of three tall peaks, the highest of which is 1867 feet above the level of the





THE TOWN OF CAERNARVON.

sea, divides Lleyrn from Arfon, and the fortress of Tre 'r Ceiri occupies the summit of the most inland of these, at a height of some 1400 feet, and commands the pass of Llanelhaiarn, the great gate into Lleyrn from Arfon, along which now peacefully winds the post road from Caernarvon to Pwllheli.

History makes no mention of Tre 'r Ceiri; and its silence is the more unaccountable from the importance of its position, and the conflicts of which it was probably the scene, in those "daies of elde" in which the intestine broils of the Celtic chieftains contributed, in so fatal a degree, to their subjugation by external enemies. In none of our ancient records, in none of our old romances, in none of those trite and valuable remains of our ancient bards,—so remarkable for the exactness of their allusions to names and places, which we find as unchanged in the present day, and more so than the lapse of time would reasonably warrant,—in none of these have I been able to discover any hint or allusion to the stupendous fastness of Tre 'r Ceiri.

The name has been variously interpreted by antiquaries; but whether it be "Town of Fortresses," or "City of Giants," or what not, there it exists after a period of some thousand odd years, a monument of the military power and skill of those remote and early heroes, which cannot fail to impress the mind of the beholder, and recall to his imagination dim visions of the time, when down that mountain path those tottering walls beheld a warlike host their "glittering skirts unfold," and the neighbouring rocks and the oaks of Snowden forest echoed to the martial clash of the Cymric Tarian, and the war-cries of the men of Lleyrn mingled with the groans of the "Gwyr Arfon," whose "beddau" are so near the scene of their struggles for supremacy.

This fortress, or fortified town, consists of several groups of cells, or "cyttiau," surrounded by a wall $\square \square$, inclosing an area of upwards of five acres in extent, being more than three hundred yards from east to west, and in one place upwards of one hundred yards broad from north

to south. This inner wall has two entrances, or gateways, one to the north c, and one to the west d, and a sally-port b.

The northern side, being the most accessible, is defended by a second wall F F, and even by a third wall G G; the second being tolerably perfect, and running up and joining the first or inner wall E E, at the eastern and western extremes, where the steepness of the mountain renders it less exposed to attack. The outer wall G G, is very imperfect, and not easily traced. It also seems to have reverted and joined the second wall F F. On the southern and eastern sides, the mountain is so precipitous that the inner wall was considered sufficient protection. The two entrances c and d, on reference to the plan, will be seen to be very artfully and strongly defended by hornworks and lunettes, or horse-shoe fortifications, and the sally-port (which is a square opening through the thickness of the inner wall, six feet wide and about five feet high), marked b in the plan, roofed with large flat stones, is protected by two walls, which run out and join the second wall.

The inner wall, which is very perfect, is, in many places, fifteen feet high, and in some places sixteen feet broad, and has a parapet and walk upon it; to use Pennant's description of it (see Pennant's *Tour*, ii. p. 393), "it consists of two parallel and contiguous portions, the one," i.e. the outer, "higher than the other, and serving as a parapet to the lower, which seems to have had its walks like that on the walls at Chester."

There are nine large groups of cells, besides numerous smaller ones which nestle closely under the inner wall, or are scattered over the internal area; and they are of various forms, round, oval, oblong, square, and, in some instances, a combination of a hexagonal chamber, leading to, or rather joined to, a circular one. Their entrances are clearly defined in most instances, and, as well as the interiors of the cells and the walls, are nicely faced with flat stones. No mark of chisel is anywhere to be observed. Some of the round cells are fifteen feet in diameter, and some of the oblong ones thirty feet in length. The walls

of some of these are still five feet high, and may have been six or seven when perfect, and no doubt were roofed with boughs and thatched with heather.

In instances where the entrance of a cell, from the rubbish and ruins and stones, is not clearly discernible, or where, from the like causes, the form of the cell is incomplete, I have copied them just as I found them, having sketched all on which I could rely, and put nothing on conjecture.

The square space marked Δ in the plan, with the corners cut off and surrounded by cells, is about thirty feet square, and is conjectured by Pennant to have been a sort of Prætorium. From the summit Π a good view of the whole fortress is obtained, and the sea and the mountains of Lleyn; Garn Fadryn and Garn Boduan being prominent, on whose summits are fortresses of a similar kind; that on the former being superior to the latter, but neither approaching the perfection and extent of Tre 'r Ceiri.

The pass, or gorge, on the northern side of the fortress, which separates it from its sister peak, the centre Eifl (or "Rival" as the name "Yr Eifl" has been corrupted), is called "Caeau Gwyr Arfon," the fields of the men of Arfon, and is said by Pennant to be traversed by a stupendous rampart of stones. This I cannot find any traces of whatever. There is a modern small stone wall crossing the gorge, but this would never have been mistaken for an ancient work.

On the south-eastern side of the Eifl, next the sea, is a spot called "Beddau Gwyr Arfon," the graves of the men of Arfon, where I have excavated, but to no purpose.

T. LOVE D. JONES PARRY, F.S.A.

EARLY INSCRIBED STONES IN WALES.

NOTICE OF AN INSCRIBED STONE ON CALDY ISLAND,
PEMBROKESHIRE.

It appears to have been a very prevalent custom among the early Christians, both in Great Britain and Ireland, to establish their communities upon small islands adjoining the coast, where, free from the chances of sudden attack, they could pursue the quiet objects of their existence unmolested and undisturbed. The great establishment of Lindisfarne on the Northumbrian coast, and various religious establishments on Ireland's Eye, the Skelleg, and other small islands on the coast of Ireland, may be cited as instances of this practice; whilst Bardsey Island, the Chapel Island of St. Tecla at the mouth of the Wye, Barry Island on the Glamorganshire coast, Ramsey Island near St. David's, and Caldy Island near Tenby, have been more or less celebrated in Wales for the religious establishments which have existed upon them. On the last-named island are still the ruins of a priory, the history of which is not unknown. Here, however, as at Bardsey, proof of the religious occupation of the island, at a period long antecedent to any indication afforded by the architectural peculiarities of the existing ruins, has been obtained in the discovery of a small inscribed slab of stone, for an excellent rubbing of which I am indebted to our publisher, Mr. Mason, of Tenby; and it is here proper to remark upon the value of these rubbings, since Mr. Mason informs us that, during the short period which has elapsed since the rubbing was made, the stone itself has been rendered much less legible than it then was, from exposure to weather. It was removed to its present position, and built into the wall of the chapel, on the suggestion of the Rev. Mr. Graves. The stone is a red sandstone, 5 feet 9 inches high, and 16 inches wide; the top of the incised cross reaches to the top of the stone, and, with the inscription itself, occupies three feet of the upper



E I I N D H O C R
 U C I G I M I L L C A M
 F I N Δ P I P O D O
 O M H I B U R A M
 M U C A H T I D U Y
 I D I C O R E N T
 P R O C A H I M A
 C A T U O C O H I

Inscribed Stone, Caldy Island, Pembrokeshire.



part, leaving the remaining lower portion plain, apparently for the purpose of being affixed in the earth, similar to the head-stone of a modern grave.

The inscription on this stone is a very remarkable one, not only on account of its palæography, but also of its orthography and formula.

Its Christian character is at once shown by the plain Latin cross, a foot in height, incised on its upper portion. The extremities of the two limbs of the cross, which remain perfect, are dilated, and somewhat furcate. The simple plainness of this cross offers a remarkable contrast to the usual style in which this sacred emblem is represented, the most elaborate interlaced patterns being ordinarily employed upon it in stones contemporary with the one before us. Although offering a certain amount of regularity to the eye, the letters themselves of the inscription are for the most part rudely formed, and about two and a half inches in height, with very little space left between the lines. With much trouble I have been enabled to read every letter, and beg to offer the following as the true reading of the inscription:—

+

&		ſ	I	N	O		C	R					
U	C	I	F		I	N		I	L	L	A	M	
F	I	N	G	F	I		R	O	G	O			
O	M	N	I	B	U	F		A	M				
M	U	L	A	N	T	I	B	U	F				
I	B	I		E	X	O	R	E	N	T			
P	R	O		A	N	I	M	A					
C	A	T	U	O	C	O	N	I					

That is,—Et signo crucis in illam finxi rogo omnibus ambulantibus ibi exorent pro anima Catuoconi.

Notwithstanding the conjunction “Et” at the commencement of the inscription, which might be supposed to indicate it to be the continuation of a paragraph commenced on the other side of the stone, I am inclined to

think, from the evident faults, both grammatical and orthographical, in the inscription, that we have before us the whole, and that the meaning of this peculiar formula is an entreaty, to all passers-by, in the name *both* (et) of the cross itself, and of HIM who was fixed thereon, to pray for the soul of Catuoconus. The word "fingsi" (finxi), it is true, might be supposed to allude to a figure of the Saviour sculptured on the cross, as in one or two rare instances in other parts of Wales, as at Llangan; but this stone bears the plain cross, and cannot therefore be supposed to have been surmounted by a sculptured crucifix. We have before us also a very early instance of the supplication of prayers for the soul of the deceased, and the word employed for that purpose, "exorent," is a very unusual one in these Welsh inscriptions. This branch of the subject offers interesting materials for inquiry in connexion with the question of the age of the inscription itself. Of Catuoconus, the person here recorded, I should be happy if any of our members, skilled in the early ecclesiastical history of Wales, could give us any information. Is it possible that Catuoconus was the Latinized form of the name of St. Cathan, or Cathen, son of Cawrdaf ab Caradog Fraichfras, founder of Llangathen, Caermarthenshire, and from whom the hundred of Catheiniog in the same county is supposed to derive its name?

Independently of the form of the cross, the formula, orthography, &c., of the inscription, and the name of the person commemorated therein, as well as the locality of the stone itself, we have its palæographical peculiarities to assist us in arriving at the age of the inscription; and from these I do not hesitate to consider this stone to be not more recent than the ninth, and possibly as old as the seventh, century. With the exception of the simply formed I, C, R, (in the first line only,) O, and F, which are Roman capitals, (and even of these the lower oblique right hand stroke of the R not carried down to the line, and the upper cross stroke of the F forming an angle at its origin with the top of the upright stroke, indicate an approach to the minuscule forms of these two letters,) the

whole of the inscription is in that curious mixture of minuscule and uncial letters, transformed into capitals, which became general soon after the departure of the Romans, and which is found in all the oldest native inscriptions and manuscripts both in Great Britain and Ireland.

The conjoined & "et" in the first line, and "ex" in the sixth line, are especially interesting from their agreement with such ancient documents; the **a** like two C's joined together; the **b** slightly variable in form, and sometimes scarcely distinguishable from the **g**, (the best formed one being in the fourth line;) the **e** like a C with a central cross-bar free at its extremity; the **F** almost F-shaped, and not carried below the line; the **g** especially remarkable, particularly in the first line, where it is reduced in size from the proximity of the foot of the cross; the **L** formed like a L with the angle rounded off, and the top of the first stroke inclined to the left, although in the fifth line it almost looks like a C; the **M** invariably **m**-shaped; the **N** either like a capital N, but with the oblique stroke reversed, or like a H; the **P** P-shaped, and not carried below the line; the **R** either R-shaped, or like a cursive **n**, with the second stroke carried down obliquely nearly to the bottom of the line; the **S** **f**-shaped, but not carried above the line; the **T** like a C with a transverse bar at top, and the **U** invariably **u**-shaped. All these peculiarities indicate the occurrence of a period between the departure of the Romans and the time when this stone was sculptured; but I think, from a comparison of this inscription with other early monuments, both lapidary and manuscript, in England, Wales, and Ireland, that we cannot err in affixing to it the date given above.

J. O. WESTWOOD.

Hammersmith, August 6, 1855.

LIST OF EARLY BRITISH REMAINS IN WALES.

No. VI.

DENBIGHSHIRE.

I.—CAMPS AND CASTLES.

Bryn Eurian,—Strong post on hill, half a mile south from Llandrillo yn Rhos.

Gorddyn Mawr,—Fortified post on the summit of a hill, one mile and a half south from Llandulas.

Castell Cawr,—Fortified post on a hill, one mile south-west from Abergele.

Cefn y Castell,—Name of an eminence, one mile and three quarters north from Bettws-Abergele.

Parc-y-Meirch,—Strong post, with cyttiau, one mile and a quarter west-south-west from St. George.

Y Gaer,—Fortified summit of a lofty hill, one mile and a quarter north-west from Llanefydd. This is a remarkable spot, from the form of the work being nearly a regular pentagon.

Bwrdd Arthur,—Small fortified eminence above the east bank of the Aled, one mile and three quarters north-east from Llansannan.

Caer Ddunod,—Camp on the river Alwen, two miles north from Llanfihangel Glyn Myfyr.

Pen-y-Gaer,—Circular intrenched post, one mile and a quarter south-east from Cerrig-y-Druidion.

Castell,—Name of a farm on the hill of Llechwedd, one mile and a half north-north-east from Cerrig-y-Druidion.

Caer,—Name of a farm on a hill, a quarter of a mile south from Pentrevoelas.

Moel Arthur,—Strongly fortified post on the Clwydian range of mountains, three miles east-by-north from Llandyrnog, described in the *Archæologia Cambrensis*.

Moel-y-Gaer,—Strongly fortified post on the Clwydian range, four miles north-north-east from Ruthin, described in the *Archæologia Cambrensis*.

Moel Fenlli,—Fortified post on the Clwydian range, three miles north-east from Ruthin, described in the *Archæologia Cambrensis*.

Castell,—Name of a farm on the west side of Moel y parc, one mile and a quarter east from Bodfari.

Camp,—Oblong inclosure on ridge of hill, one mile and a half north-by-west from Llanarmon Dyffryn Ceiriog.

Tyn y Castell,—Name of a farm on the Ceiriog, four miles north-east from Llanarmon Dyffryn Ceiriog.

Camp,—At Llwyn Bryn Dinas, of large dimensions, one mile and a half west-by-north from Llangedwyn.

Moel-y-Gaer,—Fortified post on hill, two miles south-east from Bryn Eglwys.

Caerau,—Fortified post on limestone ridge above Eyarth, one mile and a half south-west from Llanfair Dyffryn Clwyd.

Pen-y-Gaer,—Post on hill, one mile south-south-west from Efenectyd.

Pen-dinas,—Name of a farm on the road, two miles and a half east from Llandegla.

Nant yr hen gastell,—Name of a ravine, two miles and a quarter north-east from Valle Crucis Abbey, indicating an ancient fortified post.

Camp,—Overhanging the Alyn on the line of Wat's Dyke, one mile and a half south-south-west from Gresford.

Y Gardden,—Strong circular camp, one mile north by west from Ruabon, on the Welsh side of Offa's Dyke.

Mount,—Fortified inclosure, with mound, above Marford, over the river Alyn, one mile and a half north-north-east from Gresford.

Pen-y-Gaer,—Fortified post on limestone ridge, half a mile north-west from Trevor Chapel, near Llangollen.

Castell Dinas Bran,—Above Llangollen, north-north-east, site of ancient post, bearing a mediæval castle.

Craig y Gadd,—Fortified post on mountain, one mile and a half south-west above Llangollen.

II.—TUMULI OR CARNEDDAU, AND BEDDAU.

Tumuli, or Long Mounds,—Two on Bryn Eurian, half a mile south from Llandrillo yn Rhos.

Tumulus,—In the grounds of Plas Heaton, one mile north-east from Henllan, described in the *Archæologia Cambrensis*.

Bedd Gawr,—Two miles and a half north from Henllan.

Bedd Robin Hood,—Tumulus on the road to Nantglyn, two miles and a quarter east-south-east from Llansannan.

Carnedd Gronwy,—On the hill, one mile and a half south-south-west from Gwytherin.

Tumulus,—On the mountain road, three miles south-south-west from Llansannan.

Tumuli,—Two on the hills, three miles south from Llansannan.

Rhyd y Bedd,—Name of a spot on the mountain road to Llyn Aled, four miles south-south-west from Llansannan.

Bedd,—On the moor, quarter of a mile west from Hafodty Sion Llwyd, three miles and a half south-west from Nantglyn.

Bedd,—A cistfaen uncovered, with small circle of stones surrounding it, in valley one mile south from Hafodty Sion Llwyd, and four miles and a half south-west from Nantglyn.

Bedd Emlyn,—On the moors, two miles west-south-west from Clocaenog, described in the *Archæologia Cambrensis*, and visited by the Cambrian Archæological Association in 1854.

Carn Brys,—On the summit of Copa-Ceiliawg, three miles east-by-south from Yspytty Evan.

Tumulus,—Three quarters of a mile north-by-west from Pentrevoelas.

Pen-yr-Orsedd,—Two miles and a half north-west from Pentrevoelas.

Tre-beddau,—Name of a farm, one mile and a quarter west from Pentrevoelas.

Pen-yr-Orsedd,—Name of hill, three miles north-north-east from Pentrevoelas.

Pen bwlch garnedd,—Name of hill, four miles north-east from Pentrevoelas.

Moel Giw,—Tumulus, perhaps a beacon station, on summit of mountain, two miles and a half east-by-south from Llanrhydd.

Moel-sych,—Beacon station on the Berwyn range, at the point where the three counties of Denbigh, Merioneth, and Montgomery meet.

Tumulus,—On the side of the hill, half a mile from Pistyll Rhaiadr.

Cerrig beddau,—Name of stones, one mile and a half west from Pistyll Rhaiadr.

Beacon Station,—On summit of Cadair Ferwyn.

Garnedd-wen,—Tumulus, or beacon station, two miles south-west from Llanarmon Dyffryn Ceiriog.

Carnedd-y-forwyn,—One mile and a half north-north-west from Llanarmon Mynydd Mawr.

Pen-y-domen,—Tumulus, one mile and a half east-south-east from Llanrhaiadr yn Mochnant.

Tomen,—A mound on the south bank of the Tanat, two miles and a quarter south-east from Llanrhaiadr yn Mochnant, guarding the ford at Glan Tanat, on the Saxon side of the river.

Tumuli,—Two on Gwastad Mawr, three miles and a half north-east from Llanarmon Dyffryn Ceiriog.

Carnedd,—On Gwastad Mawr, three miles and a half east-north-east from Llanarmon Dyffryn Ceiriog.

Carnau,—Two, on the hills two miles north-north-east from Llanarmon Dyffryn Ceiriog.

Mound,—At Pont Sycharth, two miles south from Llansilin.

Bryn y gwaliau,—Mound, one mile east from Llangedwyn, on the Welsh side of the Tanat, guarding a ford.

Tumulus,—On the Welsh side of Offa's Dyke, one mile and a half west from Selattyn.

Tomen y Meirw,—Tumulus on the hill side below the ridge of the Berwyn, two miles and a half west from Llansantffraid Glyn Ceiriog, probably marking the site of a battle.

Mount,—Said to be the site of the fortified residence of Owen Glyndwr, on the south bank of the Dee, one mile east by south from Llansantffraid Glyndyfrdwy.

If this traditional appellation is correct, then the mount

would possibly be of mediæval construction, unless an earlier mount had been chosen by Owen Glyndwr for the site of his stronghold. It probably guards an old ford over the Dee.

Mound,—On the south bank of the Dee, two miles east-by-south from Llansantffraid Glyndyfrdwy; probably guarding an old ford over the river.

Carn,—On a hill one mile south from Llanelidan.

Carn,—On a hill two miles and a quarter east from Llanelidan.

Tomen y Rhodwy,—One mile and a half west-south-west from Llandegla. Described in the *Archæologia Cambrensis*, and visited by the Cambrian Archæological Association in 1854.

Tomen y fardre,—Mound at the junction of the streams at Llanarmon-yn-Ial.

Carnau,—Two carns on the hill one mile and a half south-west from Minera.

Carnau,—Two carns on the hill two miles and a half south-south-west from Minera.

Mount,—On the south edge of the ravine a quarter of a mile north of Erthig House, one mile and a half south-by-west from Wrexham.

Tumulus, or Mound,—One mile and a half south from Ruabon, over the Dee, on the east side, perhaps guarding an old ford.

Mound,—Site of tower at Nant y Belan, in Wynnstay Park, over the Dee, on the north side.

Carnau,—Two carns on a mountain two miles south-west from Llangollen.

Carn,—On Berwyn range, four miles west-south-west from Llangollen.

III.—ERECT STONES AND MEINI HIRION.

Large Stones,—On the moor, in a small valley, one mile south from Hafodty Sion Llwyd, five miles south-south-west from Nantglyn. Two stones, one lying against the other.

Cerrig-y-Druidion,—The name of this town suggests

the idea of some early erect stones, or other similar remains, having formerly existed here.

Stone,—At Bwlch y Maen, two miles and a half west-by-south from Cerrig y Druidion. (Doubtful.) Another spot, one mile to the west, bears the name of Bwlch y maen melin.

Stone,—In a field on the north side of the road, near to Llanferres.

Stone,—At the corner of the market-place, in Ruthin, to which some historical traditions are attached. It now forms part of the foundation of a house adjoining the new market-hall, at the crest of the hill.

Erect Stone,—By the river side, in Nant Rhyd Wilym, four miles north-west from Llanarmon Dyffryn Ceiriog.

Erect Stone,—At Maes Mochnant, one mile and a half south-east from Llanrhaiadr yn Mochnant.

Erect Stone,—On Moel Lloran, one mile and a half east-by-north from Llanarmon Mynydd Mawr.

Erect Stone,—One mile north-east-by-north from Bryn Eglwys.

Cerrig-llwyd,—One mile east-by-south from Llanfair Capel.

Bwlch y llech,—Pass between Llanarmon and Llanfair Dyffryn Clwyd, indicating an ancient erect stone(?)

IV.—CROMLECHAU.

Cromlech,—In a hedge-row bordering a small wood, on the east bank of the Conwy, one mile and a quarter south-west from Llansantffraid-glan-conwy.

Cromlech,—Near Pentrevoelas.

Cromlech,—At Cerrig Llwydion, one mile south-by-east from Llandyrnog. Stones thrown down, and lying at the entrance of a private road to the farm-house, viz., two in the hedge, and one in the field.

V.—EARLY BUILDINGS AND CYTTIAU.

Llys Eurian,—Site of early building, now occupied by a mediæval one, at the foot of Bryn Eurian, a quarter of a mile south-south-east from Llandrillo yn Rhos.

Yr Ogof,—A great cave; early place of refuge, above the traditional site of a battle-field, in the seaward face of a cliff, three quarters of a mile east from Llandulas.

Inclosure,—Called Hen Dinbych, or Hen Eglwys, on the moors, in a small valley half a mile east from Hafodty Sion Llwyd, four miles south-west from Nantglyn.

Early Inclosures,—Numerous traces of cyttiau, and early inclosures, on the moors, stretching west-north-west between Clocaenog and the road from Nantglyn to Cerrig y Druidion; visited by the Cambrian Archæological Association in 1854.

Early Inclosure,—Llys y fenlli, an inclosure so called, on the ascent to Moel Fenlli, two miles and a half north-east from Ruthin.

Llys-y-Frenhines,—Inclosure on the summit of a hill one mile and a half north-north-west from Clocaenog; visited by the Cambrian Archæological Association in 1854.

VI.—CIRCLES.

Circle,—Of small size, on the moor, in a valley one mile south from Hafodty Sion Llwyd, five miles south-south-west from Nantglyn.

Circles,—Numerous small circles, of which about six are well defined, on the moors between Clocaenog and the road from Nantglyn to Cerrig y Druidion, stretching west-north-west; visited by the Cambrian Archæological Association in 1854.

VII.—EARLY ROADS, TRACKWAYS, SARNAU.

Ancient Ford and Road,—At Tal y cafn, one mile and a half north-west from Eglwys fach. This was, no doubt, used by the Romans for the line of road from DEVA to SEGONTIVM; but there is every reason to suppose that it was an ancient British ford, being one of the very few over the Conwy, below Llanrwst.

Ancient Roads, or Trackways,—Probable line over the hills west of Gwytherin, running nearly north and

south; and also east of Gwytherin, from Llansannan towards Llyn Aled.

Ancient Road,—At Hen Dinbych, on the moor, four miles and a half south-south-west from Nantglyn.

Ancient Road,—Leading from Yspytty Evan south by Nant y fuddai, to the valley of the Gelyn, on the north-east side of the Arenig-bach mountain.

Ancient Road,—Leading from Pentrevoelas towards Nantglyn, by Pen-bwlch-garnedd and Cerrig Caws, over the high moors.

Ancient Road,—Leading from Mold to Ruthin, by Bwlch penbarras, possibly used by the Romans, on the north side of Moel Fenlli.

Ancient Road,—On the south side of Moel Fenlli, by Bwlch Agricola (a pass so named;—erroneously, as is supposed).

Ancient Roads,—There is every reason to believe that two ancient roads ran, one on the east, the other on the west, side of the Vale of Clwyd, below the high grounds, from the upper part of the vale towards the sea, nearly coincident with the actual lines of road passing through the villages and towns.

Ancient Road,—Leading north-west over the ridge of the Berwyn Mountains, close by the summit, called Cadair Fronwen.

Ancient Road,—Leading west over the Berwyn, by Pen y bwlch Llandrillo.

Ancient Road,—Passing from Oswestry, west-north-west, through Llanarmon Dyffryn Ceiriog, to the ridge of the Berwyn Mountains.

Ancient Road,—Probably leading from Chester to Bala, by the line of Llandegla and Bryn Eglwys, towards the valley of the Dee.

VIII.—INTRENCHMENTS.

Offa's Dyke,—Stretching nearly north and south from the boundary of Flintshire, one mile north-by-west from Brymbo, to the boundary of Salop, at Gorseddwen, one mile south-west from Selattyn.

Wat's Dyke,—Stretching nearly north and south from the ravine of the river Alyn, at Gwastad, two miles west-by-north from Gresford, to the junction of the Dee and the Ceiriog, two miles north-east from Chirk.

Summary for Denbighshire:—

1. Camps and Castles,	29
2. Tumuli or Carneddau, and Beddau,	53
3. Erect Stones and Meini Hirion,	12
4. Cromlechau,	3
5. Early Buildings and Cyttiau,	6
6. Circles,	7
7. Early Roads, Trackways, Sarnau,	14
8. Intrenchments,	2

It should be observed that the moorlands of Denbighshire, along the ridge of the Berwyn, and between Cerrig y Druidion and Denbigh, have not yet been sufficiently explored, with a view to ascertaining the archæological remains which they may contain. They comprise a large portion of the county, and there is reason to suspect that many interesting discoveries are yet to be made amongst them. The number of early buildings, circles, and roads given above, must be considered as only an approximation to the truth, at least for the time being.

H. L. J.

ANTIQUITIES OF NORTHERN PEMBROKESHIRE.

The following, by the late Dr. Owen Pughe, I found in looking over some of his loose papers, and as I do not think it has ever been published, perhaps it may prove interesting to the readers of the *Archæologia Cambrensis*.

—W. O.

The following are some notices of things that claimed my attention in my walks about Abergwaen, or the efflux of the river Gwaen, called Fishguard by the English. And that the topographical description may be better understood, I assign one walk to the parish of Fishguard, another to the parish of Llanllawyr, and the third to the parish of Llanwyndar.

FISHGUARD.

This town is divided by the river Gwaen¹ into the upper and lower town; and the river also is the boundary between the hundreds of Cemaes and Pebydiog. It obtained its English appellation on account of the fishery established here, and which has been of considerable importance during several centuries; and it had the franchise of a borough granted it by King John. The parish Church, dedicated to St. Mary, which is a very mean edifice for a borough, is situated in the upper town; as are also three meeting-houses belonging to so many sects. Placed in an out-of-the-way corner, not much visited by travellers, the people are inoffensive, courteous, and honest. On going with a friend to see a widow lady, the key of the house was observed in the door on the outside. "Oh," says he, "they are all out." "What, and the key left thus?" "Yes, this is the signal here of nobody being at home," was his reply. I thought to myself that such a signal would prove an untoward one, particularly in London, and probably in most other towns. There are, however, symptoms of civilization among them; that of illicit loves I was given to understand was not uncommon; and there are living proofs of the singular taste of a late neighbouring squire, who sought out the ugliest women in the town as objects of his partiality.

On the south side of the upper town, extensive foundations of old walls have been discovered, which still bear the name of the *Caerau*, or the fortifications, and a little westward from thence we come to a place called Henddinas, or the old fortress. Sepulchral

¹ Probably Gwehyn, the out-pourer.

urns, with other remains, have been found in tumuli, about this spot; and Roman coins have also been frequently found in turning up the earth.

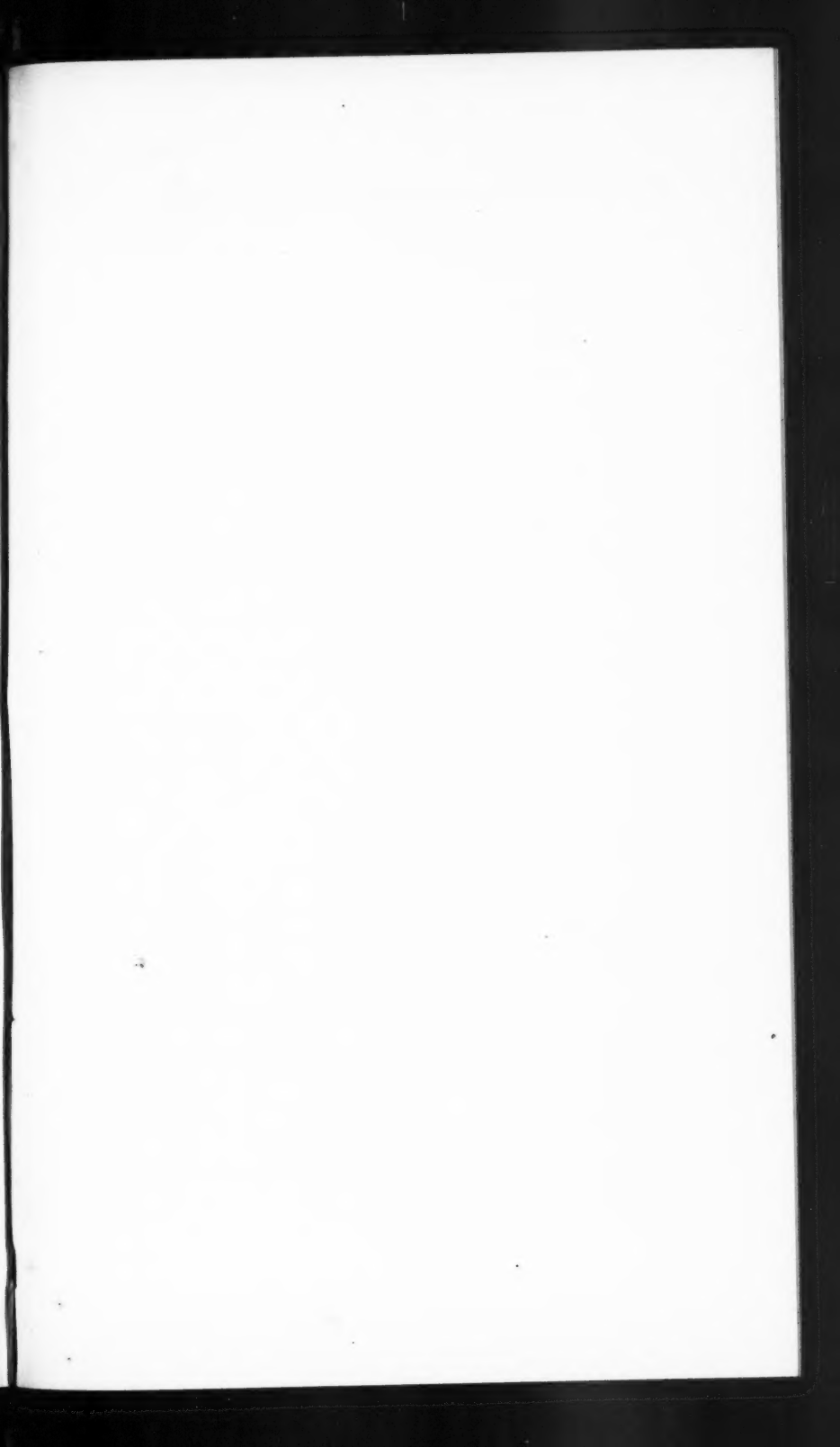
At the distance of about a furlong from the west end of the upper town, called by the mongrel name of *Pen y bigne*, or the beacon summit, and about a furlong down the northern slope, there is a plain overlooking the port, bearing the name of the Windy Hal, where are apparently the vestiges of an extensive circle of the Druids, being *Meini Herion*, or long stones, standing upright, in four several fields.

Above Glyn amel, on the north, is a commanding plot, whereon are two upright stones, seemingly the remains of a Druid circle, on the lands of Cil savé.

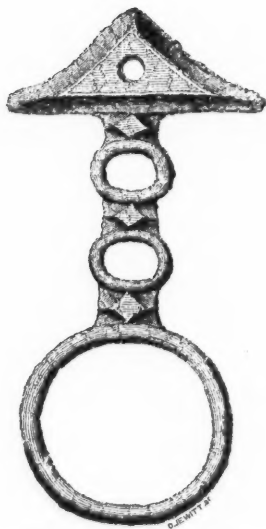
The harbour of Fishguard affords a complete shelter against storms for shipping, excepting when the wind blows between the north-west and the north-east; and a pier running from the Cow point, opposite the harbour of Anglas point, would avert all danger also from that quarter, and form one of the finest havens in Britain.

LLANLLAWYR.

This parish is on the eastern side of the river Gwaen, and in the hundred of Cemaes. Proceeding along the river to the southern extremity of the parish, we come to a mountain called after it, Mynydd Llanllawyr, whereon are three rocks, appearing like paps at a distance, and one of which is considerably larger than the others, being about forty feet in height, bearing the appellation of Carn Enoch. Most of the high grounds of Pembrokeshire are crowned with these protuberances or eruptions, appearing not unlike boils on the human body, a peculiarity of character I have nowhere else observed. Descending on the west side of the mountain, for about half a mile, we come to an elevated plain, where there is a farm house, called Llwyn Vawr, or the large grove, but where no wood is to be now found, other than two or three stunted thorn bushes. From hence we have an extensive view over nearly the whole county, with its northern and western coasts and islands, to St. David's Head and St. Bride's Bay; and which is such a situation as we generally find to have been selected by the Britons for their religious and political conventions, being secluded, and at the same time commanding a prospect of the country. About two hundred yards up towards the south, there is a cromlech, supported by one stone, and with its east end resting on the ground, close to which there is another stone apparently displaced from under it, and probably it had other supporters, which have disappeared. Close to the house



ANTIQUITIES OF NORTHERN PEMBROKESHIRE.



Fibula found at Llanwyndar, Pembrokeshire.

there are the remains of another dilapidated cromlech. About two hundred yards down to the west, we come to a gentle eminence, apparently the area of a conventional, or Druid circle, of which only four stones remain, standing upright, and about nine feet high, being long four-sided *pillars*, at regular distances, except one, over which the road bank is made; and these stones have so little of a curve in their positions, that the circle must have been perhaps four or five feet (*sic*) in diameter. There are a great many large masses of stone imbedded in the raised sides of the road, which probably once formed this magnificent circle.

LLANWYNDAR.

The western side of the bay of Goodwick, into which the port of Fishguard opens, is formed by a high ridge, terminating in a north-east direction, at two islets of rocks, called the Cow and Calf, and forming the southern limit of this parish, the whole of which is generally bounded by a continuity of high ground, running westward to the Carn Vawr, so as to form a plain, secluded from the rest of the adjoining country, and terminating upon a bold and rocky shore. The church is dedicated to St. Gwyndav, and is about three furlongs from the sea, and surrounded by seven or eight houses of neat appearance. But all the buildings about this country produce too glaring an effect upon the eye, from having their roofs, as well as their walls, overlaid with lime wash. On the shore, below the church, are shown some footsteps, imprinted in the rock, which the traditions of the place say were made by Gwyndav, in escaping from some pirates who landed there. The saint is said to have been of a very diminutive size, and the footsteps accordingly correspond. He was also an irascible little fellow; for, in riding through the river at Goodwick, his horse threw him, on being frightened at a salmon that leaped out of the water, which made the angry saint exclaim that no salmon should ever come up the river again, and so none have made their appearance there.

This district abounds more with monuments of primitive times, probably, than any other spot of equal dimension in the whole of Wales. Of fortified posts, there are the remains of a fort above Goodwick, called *Caer gawyl*, the large triply-intrenched camp upon the *Garn Vawr*; there is the tumulus, surrounded by a dyke, at *Trev Asser*, under the south base of the *Garn Vawr*, with several smaller heaps, either of stones or of earth, in the adjacent fields. In one of the *Carneddi*, or stone heaps, was lately found, among sepulchral remains, a brazen instrument, unique in its kind, none like it having hitherto, to my knowledge, been found else-

where, and which is eight inches long, and of the form represented in the accompanying illustration.

Of those sepulchral monuments, known under the name of cromlech, on a mountain in the north-east extremity of the parish there are three perfect ones, and two others have been demolished for common purposes. Amongst these lies a rocking-stone, to overthrow which four or five travellers, of Gothic taste, lately employed some workmen. Down a little to the south of these are seen several demolished structures; and, among others, the vestiges of a conventional circle, wherein there is a cistvaen remaining unexplored. Standing in this mystic spot, we have a beautiful view of the bay, and the harbour and town of Fishguard, with Preselau hills in the distance.

There is a large cromlech in the adjoining parish, near Trev Vin, on the coast, westward. There is also one in the parish of Nevern, called Llech y Drybed; and another, the most magnificent of the whole, at Pentrev Evan, on the north-west side of the Preselau. All the monuments here enumerated are in the cantrevs of Cemaes and Tir Dewi, or Dewi's land, otherwise called Pebydiog, that is, the Popedom. St. David's, or Menevia, was the metropolitan see of Wales; and two pilgrimages to it were equal to one pilgrimage to Rome.

These numerous structures, devoted to Druidic mysteries, may resolve the reason why Dyved, or Dimetia, had the appellation in the "Mabinogion," and the works of the bards, of Gwlad yr hud, or the land of illusion. And here I shall conclude with expressing my surprise at the fanciful hypothesis formed by Rowlands, that the Isle of Mona was the principal seat of the Druids, merely from their having retired there to avoid the pursuit of the Romans; a place where Druidic remains are perhaps more scanty than most other districts of Wales; and unquestionably more so than either Cemaes or Pebydiog, which are but districts of a small extent, compared with Mona. But Rowlands had never travelled out of the island, except to Oxford, so that he had no opportunities of examining for himself as to these matters. If he had seen Abury and Stonehenge, in Wiltshire, or Stanton Drew, in Somersetshire, or the works I have briefly noticed as existing in Dyved, he would never have penned his *Mona Antiqua Restorata*.

IDRISON.

Correspondence.

WREKIN—MAESYFED—HUYSGWYN.

To the Editor of the Archæologia Cambrensis.

SIR,—Permit me to reply to the Queries respecting the three words above given.

WREKIN.—Is not the Wrekin hill so named from its proximity to the Roman station of *Uriconium*? There is a “high placed city of Wrecon” named by Llywarch Hen; and his translator (*Elegies*, p. 95) identifies this with *Uriconium* (Wroxeter), which he supposed to be the *Caer Gwirigion* of Nennius, and the *Caer Wrygion* of Usher and Dr. Thomas Williams.

MAESYFED.—On this point I have no doubt. The Welsh name of Radnorshire, properly *Maeshyvaidd*, is derived from that of *Hyvaidd*, a British chieftain, who held this district towards the close of the sixth century. (See further *Archæologia Cambrensis*, Second Series, ii. 256–8.

HUYSGWYN.—This has nothing to do with *Hysychion* or *Hu Gadarn*. It is not a proper name at all, but a compound epithet, of a class quite common in the poems of the twelfth and thirteenth centuries. It is formed from *Hu* and *Ysgwn*, just as *Hu-ysgain*, *Hu-ysgein*, *Hu-ysgwr*, and *Hu-ysgwrthr*, are formed from *Ysgain*, *Ysgwr*, and *Ysgwrthr*; and its exact significance is shown in the following extract from Pughe’s *Dictionary* :—

Hu-ysgain—apt to spread out.

Hu-ysgwn—apt to ascend.

Hu-ysgwr—apt to be energetic.

Hu-ysgwrthr—apt to tear forcibly.

The word *ysgwn*, in its simple form, occurs in nearly every page of the poems of Cynddelw and his contemporaries; and I have no doubt, notwithstanding the authorities to the contrary, that *Huysgwn* is a compound formed from this root with the prefix *Hu*. “Boldly ascending” would perhaps be a better rendering than “apt to ascend.”

I remain, &c.,

T. STEPHENS.

Merthyr, July 12, 1855.

EARLY INSCRIBED STONES IN MERIONETHSHIRE.

To the Editor of the Archæologia Cambrensis.

SIR,—I have been recently informed by a local observer that at Bryn Eglwys, between Towyn and Tal-y-llyn, in Merionethshire, a large number of inscribed stones have been found,—not at one period

only, but often. Some of them, my informant states, bear the marks of an early alphabet, which he calls "cuneiform." Whether these stones come from some ancient burial place, as may be conjectured from the name of the spot, or whatever may have been their origin, the subject deserves the attention of members of the Association residing in that county.—I remain, &c.,
L.

Sept. 1, 1855.

PLACE OF BISHOP FARRAR'S MARTYRDOM, CAERMARTHEN.

To the Editor of the Archæologia Cambrensis.

SIR,—During the late meeting at Llandeilo, I was informed that, on the spot where the monument of General Nott stands, a square stone with a hole in it, as if for the purpose of holding a stake, was found. As the place appears to have been not unadapted for a public exhibition, and was probably still more so three centuries ago, it is not improbable but that this stone might have held the stake at which Bishop Farrar suffered. Would any of our local antiquaries inform us if the site of that prelate's martyrdom is accurately known, or whether any care has been taken of this stone, that has been thus laid bare in some accidental excavation?

The good people of Caermarthen have, with great spirit, erected memorials to two gallant soldiers, one connected with their own town, the other with a neighbouring county.

Should not one, who proved himself at the stake a good and true soldier of Christ, be honoured also with some memorial? If some of the most distinguished gentry of the town and district would commence the attempt, they would not be left to bear the sole expense of erecting (if possible, on the scene of his death) a suitable memorial to the martyr who suffered in Caermarthen.—I remain, &c.,

Sept. 10, 1855.

M. N.

LORDS MARCHERS OF WALES.

To the Editor of the Archæologia Cambrensis.

SIR,—In answer to Query 20 by "An Antiquary" in your last Number, I beg to enclose the titles of some authorities on the Lords Marchers of Wales. A full and accurate account of them and their jurisdiction is an historical desideratum, which I hope is now about to be supplied.

History of Wales, Cornwall, and Chester, by Sir John Dodridge, Knight (Serjeant to Henry Prince of Wales, 1603; Justice of K.B., 1613; died 1628). 4to, 1630; 8vo, 1714.

A Treatise on the Government of Wales, printed among Documents

connected with the History of Ludlow. By R. H. C. (Hon. R. H. Clive). London, 1841; from Lansd. MS., 216. (There are copies of this Treatise among Harl. MSS., 141 and 1220.) The List of Lords Presidents of the Marches of Wales, printed in the same volume, is erroneously entitled "List of Lords Marchers."

Discourse against the Jurisdiction of the King's Bench over Wales, by process of Latitat. Printed among Hargrave's Law Tracts. 4to, 1787; and also 8vo. (Written by Charles Pratt, afterwards Lord Chancellor Camden; 2. Harg. Jurisc. Excer. 301.) Consult the case on which the Tract is founded, and the ancient authorities and Acts of Parliament quoted therein.

Lord Herbert's Life of Henry VIII.

Illustrations of the subject may be found in the Rolls of Parliament (which work has a good index), and in the various publications of the Record Commission; and also in such documents relating to the Lordships, Manors, and Lands, included in the Act 27th Henry VIII., as are of earlier date than that Act.

With reference to these last-named authorities, I beg to subjoin a Query.

Previous to that Act, every Lordship Marcher had its own chancery and exchequer, its own courts, and, it is presumed, its own collection of legal records and documents. The Act extinguished the independent jurisdictions, and thenceforth writs issued and revenue was collected in the king's name. What then became of the ancient records? Did the Lords Marchers retain them, or were they placed among the public archives of the kingdom? What was the case in those Lordships Marchers which were then in the king's own hands? I have searched the Handbook to Public Records for some trace of such documents, but in vain, unless they are among the still unsorted Welsh Records.—I remain, &c.,

H. S. M.

London, July 26, 1855.

[This is a very important Query, and will, we hope, excite the attention it deserves.—ED. ARCH. CAMB.]

To the Editor of the Archæologia Cambrensis.

SIR,—In answer to Query 20,—“What are the exact titles of the best historical accounts of the Lords Marchers of Wales? In what books are accounts of them and their jurisdiction to be found?” I wish to send you the following notes of books bearing on the subject:—

British Remains; or, a Collection of Antiquities relating to the Britons: comprehending A Concise History of the Lords Marchers; their origin, power, and conquests in Wales, &c. By the Rev. N. Owen, Jun., A.M. 8vo. London, 1777.

An Historical Account of the Statuta Walliæ; or, the Statutes of

Rhuddlan, which annexed Wales to England. By the Rev. Thomas Price, in vol. i. of his *Literary Remains*. 8vo. Llandoverly, 1854.

A Treatise on the Government of Wales. (From a manuscript in the Lansdowne Collection in the British Museum, No. 216.) In Documents connected with the History of Ludlow and the Lords Marchers. By the late Hon. R. H. Clive. London, 1841.

In the same volume is a memoir, entitled "Lords Marchers of Wales," but it is a list of those who executed the office of Lord President of the Marches of Wales, commencing with Smyth, Bishop of Lincoln, *temp.* Henry VII., and concluding with Charles Gerard, Earl of Macclesfield; also, Instructions (16 Eliz., 1574) for the Lord President and Council.

The Jurisdiction of the Marches. By Lord Bacon. This relates to the Presidents and the Council, which, he observes, "was not erected by the Act of Parliament (34 Henry VIII.), but confirmed, for there was a President & Council long before, in E. IV. his time," &c.

Churton's Lives of William Smyth, Bishop of Lincoln, and Sir Richard Sutton, Knight, Founders of Brasen Nose College, contains an account of the Presidency of Wales.

By the statute (34 Henry VIII.) the jurisdiction of the Lords Marchers was extinguished, as touching the regality thereof, and their baronies reduced into counties, either before established, or then newly erected.

Owen's British Remains.

See also Parry's Royal Visits and Progresses to Wales, and the Border Counties. 4to. London, 1851, pp. 304-307.

I remain, &c.,

T. J., BIBLIOTHECAR. CHETHAM.

Manchester, August 1, 1855.

LLANDANWG CHURCH, HARLECH.

To the Editor of the Archæologia Cambrensis.

SIR,—On occasion of a recent visit to the neighbourhood of Harlech, I was astonished and grieved to find another instance in the diocese of Bangor of a parochial church allowed to go to utter decay. The church of Llandanwg is now entirely abandoned, a considerable portion of it is unroofed, and in a few years it will become a mere ruin.

Surely there is some fatality, as well as fatuity, haunting this diocese. Llandudno; Aberdaron; Llanidan; and now Llandanwg is added to the list! Can it be possible that the bishop and other ecclesiastical authorities know of these things? Even if the episcopal head of the diocese be supposed elevated above the immediate cognizance of such bad deeds, where is the Archdeacon of Merioneth,

that he does not exercise his ecclesiastical authority? Are the authorities of this diocese so blind to the spirit of the times as not to know that the splendid liberality and pious gratitude of a layman is now making up for the shortcomings of the lord of the manor of Llandudno, and is restoring the old church there, at his own sole cost, regardless of expense? or that other laymen are joining together, and are going to restore the old fabric of Aberdaron, which the clerical authorities had ignorantly condemned and abandoned? Are they not aware of the censure now passed on Llanidan, which, I remember, was foretold in your Journal at the very moment when the work of desecration was going on? Are they satisfied to let it go forth to the world, that, in the diocese of Bangor, clergy neglect churches, but laymen rebuild them?

This abandoning of the old church of Llandanwg is an act of positive sacrilege; it reflects no credit on the parishioners, the incumbent, the archdeacon, or the bishop; it shows either extreme parsimony, or extreme ignorance,—as well as an utter want of veneration for the ancient Christianity of the country, and its time-hallowed objects and recollections.

We shall probably be told that some newer and more convenient ecclesiastical edifice has been erected in another part of the parish;—a measure precisely parallel to that by which one of the North Welsh dioceses was to have been suppressed, a few years ago. But, if such cases as these are allowed to pass without reprehension, we may, ere long, find the removal of Bangor Cathedral,—dean, archdeacons, canons, bishop, and all, swallowed by the country, on the ground of political or local expediency,—and swallowed readily!

The day of retribution will come for Llandanwg, as it has for Llandudno, and for Aberdaron; the good feeling of the country will be awakened; regret and shame will assume the places now filled by apathy and sordid stupidity; and the blame will be laid on the right shoulders, it is to be hoped, before it is too late.—I remain, &c.,

AN ANTIQUARY.

August 20, 1855.

Archæological Notes and Queries.

Note 7.—In answer to Query 7, I believe the exact date of the first edition of Bishop Morgan's Welsh Bible is A.D. 1588. It is a rather small folio, and, if complete, fetches £20 in London.

BIBLIOGRAPHUS.

N. 8.—In the parish of Trawsfynydd, Merionethshire, among the wild mountains to the south-east, there is a house, called *Twr Maen*, in which, though it has been inhabited all the time, no death has occurred during the last hundred and fifty years. T. D.

N. 9.—The continuation, or rather supplement, to Rowland's *Mona Antiqua*, respecting which W. W. in the last Number of the Journal requested information, was printed in 1775, by Dodsley, of Pall Mall, in a quarto of 59 pages, together with the *Memoirs of Owen Glendower*, by Thomas Ellis, Rector of Dolgelle, from a MS. in Jesus College Library, in 26 pages, with notes by the Editor. T. W.

N. 10.—I heard in Fishguard, not long since, of a tradition mentioned there by an Irish pedlar woman, that priests were buried with head to east and feet to west, so that they might face their congregation when they rose at the last day. A mediæval stone in Fishguard church-yard, over a priest (?) is placed upright, facing west, and so far corroborates the tradition. M. R.

N. 11.—For an answer to Query 19, see Correspondence in the present Number.

N. 12.—For answers to Query 20, see Correspondence in the present Number.

Query 26.—At Caernarvon, Holyhead, and Barmouth, there are portions of the town, adjoining the water, called, in each place, "Turkey Shore." Can any correspondent give an account of the origin and meaning of this name? LL. T.

Q. 27.—In Holyhead there is a street called "Street yr Iuddewn." Is there any similar instance elsewhere in Wales? C. W.

Q. 28.—Why do the more notable saints' days, as retained in the Calendar of the Church of England, fall either on, or very near to, the 24th or 25th day of each month in the year?

ECCLESIOLOGUS.

Q. 29.—What is the *exact* and *scientifically* determined length of the Roman Passus? References to books of authority and experiments are desired.

BRITANNO-ROMANUS.

Q. 30.—Can any of our readers inform us whether the Early British monument called "Llech yr Ast," which used to stand near the Cardigan road to Aberaeron, in the parish of Llangoedmor, is still in existence? H. L. J.

Q. 31.—It is stated, in *The Beauties of England and Wales*, that the old name of Hawarden, in Flintshire, was Pennard. Upon what authority is this given? Information is requested on the subject.

X.

Miscellaneous Notices.

TRAWSFYNYDD CHURCH.—The ancient parish church of Trawsfynydd, Merionethshire, has been recently repaired and restored in a manner highly honourable to the good sense and good taste of the parishioners, the rector, the Rev. T. Davis, and the architect, H. Kennedy, Esq. Instead of destroying and mutilating the old building, it has been carefully preserved and repaired; new windows have replaced the mean ones that disfigured the sacred walls; the interior has been admirably fitted up with uniform seats, instead of the unsightly pews, that destroyed not only all comfort, but also all architectural effect; and the edifice will now probably stand in good condition for more than a century to come, if common care be observed. Mr. Kennedy has in this case showed another cause whence to claim the gratitude of the diocese for judicious restorations,—so far preferable to the most gorgeous new erections. He has been unfortunate, however, in his builder; for his designs have been misunderstood. The mouldings of the side windows are architecturally incorrect (showing a square recess setting off from the outer wall, instead of a chamfer, before the usual chamfering begins), and the stonemason has put up "*longs and shorts*" in each jamb (actually cutting straight solid blocks of stone into this detestable Italian form!) with truly Chinese obtuseness. We should strongly recommend that the chisel and mallet be applied to correct these deformities, for the general effect of the building is remarkably good; and the rude materials of the country are used up in it very judiciously. The old pews have been applied to a novel purpose,—that of ceiling the under horizontal surface of a central gutter between the two aisles; and, though strange, yet the result is most happy. The cost of the whole has been extremely moderate. It does Mr. Kennedy great credit.

CHURCHES IN CASTLEMARTIN HUNDRED, PEMBROKESHIRE.—The Earl of Cawdor is having several of the churches in this district repaired and restored, at his own expense, and in the best possible style. The square sash-windows, the pews, the whitewash, and other abominations of the last sixty years, are being removed, and the venerable buildings are assuming an appearance more in accordance with architectural beauty and archaeological truth. Cheriton and St. Petrox are finished; Warren is in progress; preparations are making with others. We hope this example will be imitated in other parts of Pembrokeshire.

LLANDYBIE CHURCH, CAERMARTHENSHIRE.—This church, which had been greatly disfigured during the last century, has been lately repaired and restored at the expense of Mr. Du Buisson; windows of good architectural character have replaced the pagan monstrosities of former times; the whole has been fitted up with proper seats; and the church now presents a correct and Christian-like appearance.

OLD CHURCH, LLANDUDNO.—The restoration of the old church of Llandudno is in progress, at the sole cost of W. H. Reece, Esq., of Birmingham; everything is going on satisfactorily there, and the works are nearly terminated under the superintendence of F. W. Fiddian, Esq., architect, Birmingham. We propose that the subscriptions, raised before this munificent benefactor came forward, shall be applied in some suitable manner to the decorating and furnishing of the sacred edifice.

RUTHIN COLLEGIATE CHURCH.—On the 26th of July last a vestry meeting, which was numerously attended by the inhabitants, was convened at Ruthin, for the purpose of taking into consideration the propriety of a *complete restoration* of the collegiate church; and it was unanimously resolved that an immediate effort should be made to carry out so desirable an object. A subscription list has been opened for this purpose.

ABBAY CWM HIR.—We understand that this ancient edifice, with the surrounding land, has been purchased by Sir Joseph Bailey, who was our President at Brecon. We hope that effective measures will be adopted to prevent any further injury being done to the few portions of the edifice now remaining.

CEILWART STONE, BARMOUTH.—This stone, which has an early inscription, not yet read, but apparently commemorating the name of Calixtus, had become buried in the sand, and the exact locality of its hiding place was known to few. Under the direction of a member of the Cambrian Archæological Association, it has lately been rescued from oblivion, as well as probable destruction,—for it lay on the sea-shore, liable to be washed over at spring tides,—and it is to be removed to the church-yard of Llanaber. It will be engraved and described in a future number of our Journal.

ANCIENT TUMULUS.—"A short time ago, as Mr. William Fotheringame was levelling a tumulus on his farm, at Newbigging, above Corse, in Orkney, he came on a grave, containing two skeletons, which, on being opened, was found to contain a stone chest, or coffin, constructed of four large flags, and was lying in a direction east and west. The skeletons were in a remarkable state of preservation. The cover of the coffin was a large flag, on the top of which, when the first (*sic*) tumulus was opened, were found two smaller chests, about the same length, divided in the middle by a flag-partition, but having nothing in the interior."—We observed this paragraph in a newspaper three months ago, and have thought it worthy of our readers' notice for the following reasons:—1. The circumstance of the two cistfeini placed above the lower one is uncommon; and if any similar interments are found in Wales, they should be carefully noticed and delineated. 2. The destruction of the tumulus is unfortunately anything but uncommon; nevertheless we should be glad to learn the name of the proprietor of the land, in order that we might ascertain whether he has taken steps for preventing similar acts of barbarism in future.

All instances of the wanton destruction of tumuli, or any other ancient monuments, should be carefully noted, and recorded for public reprobation.

The Annual Meeting of the Archæological Institute took place at Shrewsbury on the 6th ultimo, and lasted a week. Among its most active patrons and promoters were,—The Viscount Hill, Lord-Lieutenant of Shropshire; The Viscount Dungannon; W. W. E. Wynne, Esq., M.P., F.S.A.; Sir Stephen R. Glynne, Bart., F.S.A., Lord-Lieutenant of Flintshire, who are four members of our own body. Lord Talbot de Malahide was the President. The order of proceedings was as follows:—*Monday, 6th August*,—Inaugural Evening Meeting. *Tuesday, 7th*,—Meetings of Sections. Museum of the Institute at the Free School. Examination of the Churches, remains of the Abbey Buildings, the Castle, Ancient Houses, the Museum of the Shrewsbury Natural History and Antiquarian Society, and other objects of interest in or adjacent to Shrewsbury. Viscount Hill invited the Members of the Institute to visit Hawkstone in the afternoon, and partake of luncheon there. Evening Meeting. *Wednesday, 8th*,—Excursion to Wroxeter and the remains of the Roman city of Uriconium, Buildwas Abbey, Wenlock Abbey, &c. Robert Burton, Esq., invited the Members of the Institute to a collation at Longnor Hall. *Thursday, 9th*,—Meetings of the Sections. Short excursions in the immediate neighbourhood of Shrewsbury. Public Dinner of the Institute. *Friday, 10th*,—Excursion to Ludlow, Stokesay Castle, &c. *Saturday, 11th*,—Meetings of the Sections. Excursion to Battlefield, Sundorne Castle, and Haughmond Abbey. A collation was offered to the Institute by Andrew W. Corbet, Esq., of Sundorne Castle. *Monday, 13th*,—Meetings of the Sections. Excursion by Special Train to Park Hall, Oswestry; Chirk Castle; and Valle Crucis Abbey. *Tuesday, 14th*,—Meetings of the Sections. Annual Meeting of Members of the Institute for Election of Members, &c. General concluding Meeting.

BRITISH ARCHÆOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION.—At the recent Annual Meeting of this Society in the Isle of Wight, a series of most interesting excavations among Saxon tumuli took place. We recommend the members of our own body, who are engaged in similar pursuits, to make a note of their excavations, and to compare results, for there may be many Saxon interments along the line of the Welsh Marches.

CAERLEON ANTIQUARIAN ASSOCIATION.—Some extensive excavations have been recently made by this Society at the Roman Station of VENTA (Caerwent), in Monmouthshire, under the superintendence of Mr. J. Y. Akerman, Secretary to the Society of Antiquaries. We hope that the account of their operations, which were highly successful, will be published. The Society held a meeting there on the 15th of August, and it was well attended.

ANCIENT AND MODERN DENBIGH.—The fourth and fifth Numbers of this work, by Mr. John Williams, of Denbigh, have been published.

They bring down the history of Denbigh to the occupation of the town and castle by Cromwell's forces, and, like the preceding Numbers, are full of interesting matter, with copious quotations of ancient deeds and records. This book does great credit to its author and compiler, and should be on the shelves of all antiquaries in North Wales. It is a pity, however, that the illustrations do not correspond in merit with the letterpress, and also that the compiler does not quote his authorities more fully and exactly,—we mean as to volumes, pages, &c. We wish that other books of the same kind were compiled for all our ancient Welsh towns,—especially Caernarvon, Caermarthen, and Haverfordwest.

We are glad to find that Mr. J. Y. Akerman has completed his valuable work on the *Remains of Pagan Saxondom*, taken principally from Anglo-Saxon Tumuli and Cemeteries in England. It contains forty coloured engravings, in most cases of the actual sizes of the originals, and is published by Mr. Russell Smith, London.

The Word-Book of English Dialects, now preparing for publication, promises to be very acceptable to the Antiquary. This volume, the result of many years' attention and practical study of the subject, will contain every provincial word in use in the various districts of England at the present day. It is published by Mr. Russell Smith, London.

ANNALS AND LEGENDS OF CALAIS. By R. B. Calton. 1 vol. 12mo. J. Russell Smith.—This is a valuable account of one of the most historic places on the continent. It gives us a detailed narrative of the mediæval history of the place; and is remarkably full of particulars concerning the siege of it by Edward III., the Field of the Cloth of Gold, &c. At the end is a curious piece of almost cotemporary biography, being "Memoirs of the more celebrated British Emigrés to Calais,"—Beau Brummell, Lady Hamilton (who is buried there in a timber yard!), Edith Jacquemont, &c., &c.

WARTON CLUB.—Two more of the publications of this society are now before us,—*Early English Miscellanies in Prose and Verse*, edited by Mr. Halliwell, and *Latin Themes of Mary Stuart, Queen of Scots*, by M. A. de Montaiglon,—both of them highly interesting, and very satisfactory to the members.

Ruins.

THE ULSTER JOURNAL OF ARCHÆOLOGY. Nos. II., III. Belfast:
Archer & Sons. London: J. Russell Smith.

The second Number of this Journal opens with the "Metropolitan Visitation of the Diocese of Derry," in A.D. 1397, by Archbishop Colton, translated from the original; and, among other papers in the same Number, we find the second part of the "Description of the Island of Tory," treating of its pagan period. From this we make an extract, containing the following wild story, which shows how many elements for a poetic imagination to elaborate may be found along the rocky coasts of the sister isle:—

"Dr. O'Donovan gives the curious legend of Balar, founded on the historical fact of his having fallen by the hand of his grandson; it is contained in a note to his translation of the Four Masters, and is here abbreviated and slightly altered in language. It was taken down on Tory in the year 1835, from the dictation of Shane O'Dugan, the representative of one of the most ancient island families.

"This story," says the learned historian, 'is evidently founded on facts; but from its having floated on the tide of tradition, for, perhaps, three thousand years, names have been confounded, and facts much distorted.' The resemblance to the Homeric fable of the Cyclops, and the similarity to several incidents found in Eastern tales, is not alluded to by Dr. O'Donovan, though very obvious.

"Three brothers resided on the main-land opposite Tory:—one a proprietor: another a smith, who had his forge at Drumnatinna. The former possessed a wonderful cow, called Glas Gaibhnann, which he was in the habit of leading about with him during the day and carefully shutting up at night. Balar coveted the cow and determined to obtain it—by foul means of course. Once in his possession it was not likely to be recovered by the owner; for the pirate is described as having the advantage of one eye, Cyclopean fashion, in his forehead, and a second in the hinder part of his skull. 'This latter eye, by its foul, distorted glances, and its beams and dyes of venom, like that of the basilisk, would strike people dead;' and for that reason Balar kept it constantly covered, except when he wished to get the better of enemies by petrifying them with looks; and hence the Irish to this day call an evil or overlooking eye by the name 'Suil Bhalair' (Balar eye). A prophetic warning had been given that the chief should die by the hand of his grandson, and to avert this calamity he confined his only child, Ethnea, in a tower on the summit of Tor-more, where she was guarded by twelve trusty matrons. Like all other heroines, this young lady grew up a paragon of beauty and grace. She was strictly preserved from any knowledge of the world without, and the only indication of a community of feeling, was when she innocently inquired what the beings were that she observed passing in 'curraghs' through the sea, whose likenesses also visited her dreams.

"Balar was fortunate in all his predatory excursions; but he still felt dissatisfied because he did not possess the wonderful cow. This at length became the great object of his life. 'One fine day,' the legend proceeds, 'MacKineely, the chief of the tract opposite to the island, repaired to his brother Gavidia's forge to get some swords made, taking with him the invaluable Glas Gaibhnann. At the door, in an unguarded moment, he intrusted her to the care of his other brother MacSamhthainn, who, it appears, was there also, with his brother the smith, on business connected with war. Balar watching his opportunity, assumed, (as it seems he had the power of doing,) the form of an innocent-looking red-headed little boy, and persuaded MacSamhthainn to put the halter into his hand and go into the forge on his business. Having thus succeeded in his object, Balar immediately carried off

his prize to Tory; and the place is still shown where he dragged the cow up by the tail—'a great memorial of the transaction'—called 'Port-na-Glaise'—the harbour of the 'Glas or green cow.'

"A Druid satisfied MacKineely that his property could never be recovered during Balar's life; as he would never close the basilisk eye, but would keep it ready to petrify any man that ventured to approach. The ultimate fate of this troublesome quadruped is not told; but it is related that the legal owner had a 'Leannan-sidhe,' or familiar sprite, called 'Biroge of the mountain,' who undertook to put him on a plan of destroying Balar. Having dressed him in woman's clothes, she wafted him, on the wings of the storm, across the sound, to the airy top of Tormore; and there, knocking at the door of the tower, demanded admittance for a noble lady whom she had rescued from a cruel tyrant who attempted to carry her off by force from the protection of her people. The matrons fearing to offend a 'Banshee,' admitted both into the tower, and the daughter of Balar recognized in her guest a countenance familiar in her dreams. MacKineely thus becomes the son-in-law of the pirate; who in due time understood the extent of his danger, when he found himself unexpectedly possessed of three grandsons. Self-preservation being the great rule of his life, he immediately secured the children, and sent them rolled up in a sheet (fastened by a delg or pin) to be cast into a whirlpool. On the way the delg lost its hold, and one of the children (the first-born of course) dropped out and was saved by the 'Banshee.' The scene of this event is called 'Port-a-deilg'—the 'harbour of the pin'—to this day. The child was intrusted to the care of his uncle, the smith, to whose profession he was educated. Balar revenged himself on MacKineely, whom he seized near 'Knock-na-fola'—Bloody Foreland—and finally decapitated on a large white stone,—called by the natives 'Clogh-an-heely,'—still to be seen near the village of 'Falfarragh' or Cross-roads, where it forms a very conspicuous object; and, by the red veins through it, confirms the belief in this deed of blood.

"Notwithstanding all Balar's efforts to avert his destiny, the 'Banshee' had executed the will of the Fates; for after the decollation of MacKineely, the pirate was thrown off his guard, and frequented the continent without fear. He also employed Gavida to make his arms. The heir of MacKineely—his grandson—in course of time grew into an able-bodied man, and a good smith; and, as such, became an especial favourite of Balar, who knew nothing of his history. The other was well aware of the story of his own birth, and his father's end, and often visited the blood-stained memorial. One day Balar visited the forge to have some spears made, and the uncle Gavida being from home, the work was in charge of his foster-son. Balar happened to boast of his victory over MacKineely, and by so doing roused the slumbering ire of the young smith, who, on the impulse of the moment, snatching a glowing rod from the furnace, and thrust it into the basilisk eye, and through the head of the chief; who thus, according to the decree of fate, perished by his grandson's hand.

The third Number contains the "Ecclesiastical Period of the History of Tory," with many illustrations.

Further on in the same Number occurs a long and carefully composed paper on a new instrument for measuring skulls, as applied to the study of craniology, connected with the early sepulchres of Ireland, a subject full of interest to all practical antiquaries. The observations are very minute, and the author shows how the results are to be tabularized for after-comparison; while the instrument is illustrated by scientific drawings. It is from the pen of Mr. John Grattan, a member of the Natural History and Philosophical Society of Belfast.

In this Number we also find the continuation of the Derry Metropolitan Visitation, and a very curious "Account of the Antiphonary of the Monastery of Bangor," (Ireland,) preserved in the Ambrosian

Library, at Milan. Our readers will find the subjoined extract worthy of perusal:—

"The Commemoration of our Abbots. This poem, consisting of eight strophes of eight lines each, is the most valuable in the collection, and by it the date of the manuscript is determined. The reader will observe that after the prefatory verse the lines run in alphabetical order.

Sancta sanctorum opera
Patrum, fratres, fortissima,
Benchorensi in optimo
Fundatorum ecclesia
Abbatum eminentia
Numerum, tempora, nomina,
Sine fine fulgentia,
Audite, magna merita,
Quos convocavit Dominus
Caelorum regni sedibus.

Amavit Christus Comgillum;
Bene et ipse Dominum;
Carum habuit Beognoum;
Dominum ornavit Aedeum;
Elegit sanctum Sinlanum,
Famosum mundi magistrum,
Quos convocavit Dominus
Caelorum regni sedibus.

Gratum fecit Fintenanum,
Herodem alium inclitum;
Inlustravit Maclaisreum,
Caput abbatum omnium
Lampade sacra Beeganum
Magnum scripturæ medicum,
Quos, &c.

Notus vir erat Beracnus;
Ornatus et Cuminenus;
Pastor Columba congruus;
Querela absque Aidanus;
Rector bonus Baithenus;
Summus antestes Crotanus,
Quos, &c.

Tantis successit Camanus,
Vir amabilis omnibus,
Xpo [Christo] nunc sedet suprimus,
Ymnos canens. Quindecimus
Zoen ut carpat Cronanus,
Conservet eum Dominus,
Quos convocabit Dominus
Caelorum regni sedibus.

Horum sanctorum merita
Abbatum fidelissima,
Erga Comgillum congrua
Invocamus, altissima;
Ut possimus omnia
Nostra delere crimina,
Per Jesum Christum, æterna
Regnantem in sæcula.

The holy, valiant deeds
Of sacred Fathers,
Based on the matchless
Church of Benchor;
The noble deeds of abbots,
Their number, times, and names,
Of never-ending lustre,
Hear, brothers; great their deserts,
Whom the Lord hath gathered
To the mansions of his heavenly kingdom.

Christ loved Comgill,
Well too did he, the Lord;
He held Beogna dear;
He graced the ruler Aedh;
He chose the holy Sillan,
A famous teacher of the world,
Whom the Lord hath gathered
To the mansions of his heavenly kingdom.

He made Finten accepted,
An heir generous, renowned;
He rendered Maclaisre illustrious,
The chief of all abbots;
With a sacred torch [he enlightened] Segene
A great physician of Scripture,
Whom, &c.

Beracnus was a distinguished man;
Cumine also possessed of grace;
Columba a congenial shepherd;
Aidan without complaint;
Baithene a worthy ruler;
Crotan a chief president,
Whom, &c.

To these so excellent succeeded Caman,
A man to be beloved by all;
Singing praises to Christ
He now sits on high. That Cronan
The fifteenth may lay hold on life,
The Lord preserve him,
Whom the Lord will gather
To the mansions of his heavenly kingdom.

The truest merits
Of these holy abbots,
Meet for Comgill,
Most exalted, we invoke;
That we may blot out
All our offences,
Through Jesus Christ,
Who reigns for ages everlasting.

"The harmony which exists between this enumeration of the first fifteen abbots and the entries in the Irish annals is very remarkable, and bears most important

testimony to the fidelity of those records, especially when it is remembered that the Antiphonary has been nearly 1200 years absent from home. A comparative arrangement of the names will show this more distinctly.

"1.—COMGILLUS.—Comgall, born A.D. 517. Church of Bangor founded A.D. 558. Comgall abbot of Bangor rested in the 91st year of his age, in the 50th year and 3rd month and 10th day of his presidency; on the vi. of Ides of May.

"2.—BEOGENOUS.—'Beogna, abbot of Bennchor next to Comgall, rested,' A.D. 606, Aug. 22.

"3.—AEDEUS.—His name does not occur in any of the annals, probably owing to his short period of office.

"4.—SINLANUS.—'Sillan, son of Cammin, abbot of Benchor, died 28th Feb.' A.D. 610.

"5.—FINTENANUS.—'Fintan of Oentrebb, abbot of Benchor, died' A.D. 613.

"6.—MACLAISREUS.—'MacLaisre, abbot of Benchor, died 16 May,' A.D. 646.

"7.—ESEGANUS.—'Segan, son of UaCuinn, abbot of Benchor, died,' A.D. 663.

"8.—BERACNUS.—'Berach, abbot of Benchor, died,' A.D. 664.

"9.—CUMINENUS.

"10.—COLUMBA.

"11.—AIDANUS.

"12.—BAITHENUS.—'A great mortality in the year 667, wherein four abbots of Benchor died, sc. Berach, Cumine, Colum, and Aedh.' The only discrepancy here is Berach instead of Baithenus. But in the year 666, according to Tighernach, 'Baithine, abbot of Benchor, died.' This obit is possibly antedated a year by the annalist.

"13.—CROTANUS.—'Criotan, abbot of Benchor, died,' A.D. 669.

"14.—CAMANUS.—'Colman, abbot of Benchor, died,' A.D. 680

"15.—CRONANUS.—'Cronan, son of Cuchailne, abbot of Benchor, died, 6 Nov.,' A.D. 691.

"This Cronan was alive when the Memoria was written, from which it follows that its date is some year between 680 and 691."

We shall give further notices of our able Ulster contemporary in our next Number.

LA NORMANDIE SOUTERRAINE. By the Abbé COCHET, Inspector of Historical Monuments in the Department of the Lower Seine. 1 vol. 8vo. pp. 456. Paris: V. Didron, Rue Hautefeuille, No. 13. 6s. 6d.

This highly interesting work, which we briefly alluded to in one of our late Numbers (No. II. Third Series, p. 148), has now taken its place upon our shelves, and we have been diving into it at leisure,—with great eagerness and satisfaction. A goodly volume, full of illustrations, for 6s. 6d.! This fact, as well as that of an "Inspector of Historical Monuments," can hardly be realized by the "most enlightened nation in the world;" but here it is, well printed, closely too, brimful of new and most valuable archaeological information, with woodcuts, rather rough, it is true, compared with those of our excellent friend and "collaborator," Jewitt, but still spirited and respectable, and with *eighteen* lithographic plates, in the style of the etchings in Akerman's *Archæological Index*, and a clever portrait of the Inspector himself, to introduce his own book to the antiquarian reader! We say that this fact can hardly be realized in this country; but we endeavour to account for it by the supposition that the French

archæological public is not only more numerous, and more in earnest, than our own, but that it also buys more largely, and reads more extensively, so that a publisher on the other side of the Channel can afford to bring out a volume at a smaller cost than on this (after allowance is made for the difference of wages and general prices), because he is more certain of a remunerative sale. We shall have occasion, perhaps, to mention other wonderfully cheap antiquarian books from France, but we do not hesitate to say that the Abbé Cochet's publication could not have been produced in England, in the present state of the publishing business, under the cost of a sovereign. And, then, to think of the Council General of the Lower Seine not only allowing an *annual* sum of 2000 francs (£80) for the search after antiquities in that department, but actually voting a further sum of 600 francs (£24) towards the expense of publishing this book! Thank goodness, we live in a country a little too far north for that!

However, let us be glad that we have got hold of the book, and let us briefly tell our readers that the best thing they can do is to buy it likewise; it will not do much harm to the pocket of any member of our Association who can read French, and it will furnish him with matter for excavatory reflection during many a long evening of the autumn and winter months.

The work is divided into three parts. The first, in three chapters, treats of excavations, and of ancient interments generally; the second, in twelve chapters, is devoted to Roman cemeteries; and the third, in nine chapters, describes the cemeteries of Frankish origin. The details of the book do not concern Wales, and, therefore, we shall not go into them; but the introductory portion comprises some valuable hints and observations, which, we know, our friends concerned in Cambrian "diggings" will not be sorry to peruse, such as the following, so admirably descriptive of what the real object of an archæological excavation should be:—

"Let every one take a note of this: nothing is so fatiguing as an excavation well done, especially the excavating of a cemetery. There it all depends on the continuous observation of how the objects lie in the earth. Many people suppose, and my own workmen themselves share in this opinion, that what I am looking for in the ground is treasure; they take me for a Californian out of his latitude, who, not having courage enough to transport himself from France to California, wishes to transport California to France. I am in their eyes like a magician who has read among the stars, and in old books or old deeds, of the mysterious existence of treasures concealed beneath ruins. Others, more numerous and more enlightened, think that when I thus tear up the bosom of the earth it is to find in it vases, arms, medals, or objects of value. Now it is nothing at all of the kind that I am in search of. In good truth when a beautiful object comes out of the ground, when an important piece of antiquity is revealed by the pickaxe, I am never indifferent to it; but when it is once drawn out of the earth it loses for me half its value, and when it has been studied it has no longer any value at all. I deposit it with satisfaction in some public collection or other, and I could resign myself never to see it again. What I am looking for in the earth is an idea; what I am in pursuit of at each blow of the workman's pick is an idea; what I am ardently desiring to get hold of is, not so much a vase or a coin, as a line of the past, written in the dust of Time, a phrase about ancient manners, funereal customs, Roman or Barbaric manufactures;—it is Truth which I wish to take by surprise in the bed where she has been laid at rest

by witnesses that are now from fifteen to eighteen hundred years old. I would readily exchange all the objects of antiquity possible for a revelation of this kind. Vases, coins, jewels have no price nor value except in so far as they themselves disclose the name and the talent of an artist, the character and genius of a people,—in short, the lost pages of a civilization now extinct. It is especially this which I pursue in the bosom of the earth. I wish to read in it as in a book; I interrogate therefore the smallest grain of sand, the most diminutive stone, the most worthless rubbish,—I ask them to tell me the secret history of ages and men, the life of nations and the mysteries of a people's religion." "All ages, all people are hidden under the ground. The Gaul is laid there by the side of the Roman, and the Roman sleeps there close to the Barbarian. We have nothing more to do than to make these men speak, and to understand rightly the replies they give us; but to do this we must take care not to confound their tongues. We must know how to distinguish thoroughly the tones, the shades, the colours, the physiognomy of each people, of each kind of civilization. I comprehend clearly that this is a matter of instinct, a question of taste, of tact, of discernment; but this instinct and this taste are developed by education, are nourished by habit, are strengthened by exercise. In a word it is a science; and a science that has its rules and its faults, its successes and its failures. It is the result of long and profound study, of practice, sure, constant and recurring, of consummate experience. But even the wisest rules are not infallible, and men of the greatest experience are not exempt from error. In fact, in the whole of Archæology, nothing is more delicate than this material, where confusion is easy, shades of colour are imperceptible, resemblance is deceitful, and in which

'Le vrai peut n'être pas quelquefois vraisemblable.'

If taken in this point of view, it is easily understood that an excavation must be fatiguing and troublesome. It is absolutely necessary to follow the labourer perpetually, not to let him be out of sight for an instant, to have one's eyes at the very end of his spade, and the attention directed to every movement of his hand. This life of watchfulness, of emotion, of alternatives, of forethought, uses one up, and tires more than standing about, going from one labourer to another, and rescuing with trouble and minute care the objects brought to view by the spade. If, on the contrary, you leave the labourer, if you do not perpetually follow him, you obtain no moral nor intellectual result. The man is nothing more than a tool, a blind instrument, ignorant of what he is doing and why he does it; one who does not understand the object proposed, even when it is explained to him, and who sees nothing at all in the layers of earth which he has so much trouble in getting up, in the position of the objects to meet with which seems to him the result of chance, —in the thousand details in short, so important, but so fugitive, but which constitute the whole science of excavation."

We are obliged to pass over the remainder of the first or introductory part, though full of capital matter; and we take the subjoined commencement of the second or Roman part, in order to give a further idea of the author's style:—

"The abode of man is not of ancient date in the north of Gaul. If the human race inhabited a long time ago this northern country of Europe, it has at all events left few traces of its passage. All discoveries made, down to our own times, seem to carry back the existence of man not further than a thousand years before our era. The Celts, if they inhabited these regions during a long period, have left behind them on the ground only an imperceptible and inappreciable dust. No monument has yet occurred to indicate the existence of remote and primitive races. The monuments termed Celtic, such as the Alleys of stone, the Dolmens, the Menhirs (Meini birion), common on the Loire, are rare on the Seine. History speaks of the Gauls, but Archæology finds of their remains only coins, nearly worn away, clubs of flint, arms of bronze, mysterious caves, turfy tumuli, sepulchres without regular forms, rude fragments of pottery,—in short pretty nearly all that a savage population would leave behind it. This is the whole of the inheritance bequeathed

to us by a generation, which, according to History, reigned during a long period over our country. These rude and broken remains betray a period of barbarism. One sees in them a people trying to come out of its state of infancy, but which is still a long way off from a state of civilization. Then, all at once, the people change; in a few years, in the space of a century, the face of the country is entirely renewed; a real miracle is worked; these inanimate stones are changed into civilized men, and an uncultivated forest-region becomes the garden of a rich agricultural colony. The granite-world becomes softened by the contact of art, and a high degree of civilization sheds forth its light, where before had reigned for centuries only a state of savage wildness.

"The Roman Conquest appeared in Gaul as an immense benefaction. It caused men, who had been much behindhand, to take a gigantic stride in the path of progress; it hastened the march of humanity by ten centuries; it shortened the work of whole generations. It must have produced on the rude and rustic populations of Gaul the same effect which Spain produced on the Indians of the New World; or which England did on the savages of Oceania;—the effect in fact which, at the present day, France is producing on the Arabs of Algeria. The Romans deprived these generous and savage populations of their fierce untameable freedom, but gave them in exchange Arts, Commerce, and Manufactures. It was with chains of gold that Rome yoked the Gauls to her triumphal chariot. More powerful in Arts than in Arms, she reigned over those she had conquered by her Baths, her Games, her Theatres, her Festivities and her Porticos, much more than by her Eagles, her Fasces, her Legions and her Proconsuls. The cross-grained humour of Tacitus stigmatized the advantages of this conquest; but we, who find only the cold ashes of the conquerors and the conquered, cannot but utter, over the half opened tomb, the decree of justice, or the hymn of thanksgiving. Just as Spain came into America with manners and a religion all ready formed, so the Romans came among us with a language, arts and a religion perfectly formed also; they had nothing to imitate amongst Barbarians, whose agriculture, whose costume, and whose mode of life inspired them with contempt. More sagacious than Alexander the Great, who adopted the manners of the people he conquered, the Cæsars brought to subdued Gaul the manners of victorious Rome. They traced military and commercial roads which were the most active channels of civilization; instead of the deep muddy tracks through which the Gauls had difficulty in dragging along their rustic cars, they unrolled those magnificent causeways, which seem built for eternity, and which during fourteen centuries were the only lines of communication for all France. The Romans brought everything with them when they came into Gaul,—architects, sculptors, painters, mosaic-workers, engravers, potters, glass-makers and writers. Working legions followed the armed legions; and they are the names of Latin artists which we read on the bottoms of vases, on the sides of earthen dishes, under the handles of *amphoræ*, on the traders' stamps, and on the stones of tombs. Upon the surface of this land free as the air, amongst men accustomed to independence, like the inhabitants of the woods, amidst populations conquered, rather than reduced to submission, the Romans settled themselves in houses which resembled citadels,—their *villas* were at one and the same time military posts of observation, seigniorial châteaux, agricultural establishments, centres of manufactures, and towns of refuge. They occupied, it is true, plains and vallies, but, with the exception of the culminating points of plains, they preferred vallies. Their predilection for vallies is explained naturally enough by the mildness of the climate, the proximity of water, and the natural shelter of hills and woods. From this cause the basin of each of our rivers has been the cradle of an ancient population, and each stream is a page of history."

Cambrian Archaeological Association.

NINTH ANNUAL MEETING, LLANDEILO FAWR,

AUGUST 27TH TO SEPTEMBER 1ST, 1855.

President,

The Right Hon. Lord DYNEVOR.

MONDAY, AUGUST 27TH.

The General Committee having assembled previously to the meeting of the Association, agreed to the Annual Report, settled the preliminaries of the meeting, and adopted the following resolution:—

“That all papers communicated to the Association be considered as offered for publication in the *Archæologia Cambrensis*, and that their authors be requested to deliver them to the Secretaries as soon as possible after they have been read.”

MEETING OF THE ASSOCIATION.

In the absence of Frederick Richard West, Esq., M.P., from whom a letter had been received, expressing his regret at being unable to attend and assist in placing his successor in the chair of the Association, the Earl of Cawdor was unanimously called on to inaugurate the new President.

Lord Cawdor briefly expressed his great satisfaction in having to present to the meeting one whose qualifications for the office of President were so well known to those whom he was addressing.

Lord Dynevor, on taking the chair, said he had, at the request of his noble friend Lord Cawdor, accepted the office of President, and should rejoice if he could by that or any other means further the objects of the Cambrian Archaeological Association. He felt great pride in the interesting remains in the neighbourhood of Llandeilo, which now seemed to have attracted the attention they deserved. He deeply regretted that his residence was in such a state—it having been for some time undergoing repairs—as to preclude him from offering to the members of the Association that hospitality which he should have had so much pleasure in affording them.

Lord Cawdor stated that Lord Emlyn had requested him to express his regret at being prevented by domestic circumstances from having the gratification of attending the meeting. Lord Cawdor also read extracts from a letter from Mr. Johnes to Lord Emlyn, as Chairman of the Local Committee, expressing the pleasure it would give him to show the members of the Association the remains of antiquity near

Dolan Cothy, as well as to receive them at luncheon on the day they visited his neighbourhood.

The President then called on the Rev. James Allen, as Secretary, to read the following

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE FOR THE YEAR 1854-55.

"The Committee, in addressing the Association at its Ninth Annual Meeting, cannot but congratulate its Members on having found, as a sphere for their present operations, a district so eminently distinguished, as well by its natural beauties, as by a profusion of those objects which it is the peculiar province of the Association to illustrate, and to rescue from injury or neglect.

"Among them are monuments of pre-historic, Roman, and mediæval power and skill, as remarkable as any this island contains. It is needless to mention Y Carn Goch, the mines of Gogofau, and the castle of Kidwelly. Two of these matchless relics of antiquity have already been minutely and most ably described in the pages of our Journal. They will doubtless receive further illustration during the present Meeting.

"The Committee would also congratulate the Association on the encouragement it receives in the warm welcome given it by persons of high rank and influence connected with this neighbourhood, whose readiness on every occasion to promote the best interests of Wales merits the deep gratitude of their countrymen.

"Your Committee, in reviewing the present condition of the Association, have much pleasure in noticing the large increase in the number of subscribing Members during the past year, amounting to more than seventy. This most satisfactory state of things must in part be attributed to the growing interest in the objects of societies of this nature, which prevails not only in the Principality, but throughout the United Kingdom, as well as through a large portion of Northern Europe.

"This addition to our list of subscribers has of course been productive of financial prosperity.

"It appears by the Treasurer's book that the receipts of the present year have been £235 10s. 4½d., whereas during the twelve months immediately preceding they amounted to only £81 5s 4½d., showing an increase of £154 5s. In the latter sum is, however, included an unusually large proportion of arrears, amounting to £103, received since the Ruthin Meeting. For the recovery of the arrears, the Treasurer desires to make his best acknowledgments to Mr. Barnwell, who has rendered him most valuable assistance.

"Simultaneously with this augmentation of income, a large increase has taken place in the Association's expenditure, and this has been the necessary consequence of the Editorial Committee's laudable efforts to render the *Archæologia Cambrensis* more worthy of the Association, by making, in the present volume, a considerable increase to the number of illustrations.

"In adverting to the changes which have taken place in the officers of the Association, the Committee cannot but anticipate the happiest results from the acceptance of the presidential chair by the nobleman who will fill it when this Report is presented.

"On the roll of patrons of the Association, there have been inscribed during the year now concluded:—The Earl of Powis; The Earl of Ellesmere; The Lord Viscount Hill; and the Lord Dynevor.

"To the list of Vice-Presidents have been added:—Sir Watkin Williams Wynn, Bart., M.P.; and Sir Joseph Bailey, Bart., M.P.

"In compliance with Rule VI., the following Members will, in consequence of their seniority, retire from the Committee:—Mr. Earle, Tutor of Oriel College; Mr. Thomas Wright, Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries; and Mr. Albert Way, Secretary of the Archæological Institute.

"The Committee recommend that Mr. William Rees, Mr. William Banks, and Mr. Talbot Bury, be elected to complete the prescribed number of twelve.

"These names will remain suspended in the Committee room during the Meeting, and the election will take place on Friday evening; it being competent for any Member to add to the list of candidates proposed by the Committee the names of any other members of the Association."

Mr. C. C. Babington moved that the Report of the Committee be received by the Meeting. It was as gratifying as could be desired, and the most satisfactory Report presented by the Committee since the formation of the Association.

Mr. Banks read a paper on Castell Carreg Cennen, the principal object of the following day's excursion. This paper was contributed by the Archdeacon of Cardigan, who was prevented by family engagements from reaching Llandeilo until the following evening. The paper described this remarkable fortress, to which a British origin was ascribed by the Archdeacon. It was not confined to the description of this castle, but embraced many important questions involving the antiquity of this Cymry section of the great Celtic family, as connected with other branches in Europe and Asia.

The Rev. H. Longueville Jones then read a communication from Mr. Westwood, respecting the inscribed and sculptured stones in

Caermarthenshire. Mr. Jones prefaced the paper with observations on the importance of these stones in a historical point of view, as they materially aided in establishing the fact of the existence of Christianity in this country prior to the arrival of the Saxons, who were pagans. Mr. Westwood had supplied Mr. Jones with a complete list of all such stones of which he had met with any description, or had been informed of by correspondents. A copy of this list was produced to the meeting, and exhibited in the Museum. Mr. Westwood's object was to obtain from local antiquaries rubbings, and carefully ad-measured drawings of the whole, in order, more especially, to obtain correct readings of their inscriptions. The first stone on the list was said to have been built into the wall of Dynevor Park, an announcement which was new to the noble President, who however promised to take some steps, as far as he could, towards ascertaining the truth of the statement, although, from the great extent of the wall, the undertaking was of a very formidable character.

The Earl of Cawdor suggested that copies of these inscriptions should be distributed among the gentlemen of the county, for the purpose of verification.

The President then explained the objects to be visited in the excursion of the next day, and having expressed his hopes that the evening meetings and excursions would be well attended, vacated the chair.

TUESDAY, AUGUST 28TH.

EXCURSION.

On this, the first morning of the excursions, a large number of members of the Association, and others, went forth at an early hour, headed by the noble President and the Earl of Cawdor.

The first object visited was Maen Llwyd, to the west of the road over Cefn Cethin. On its eastern face is distinctly, but not deeply, incised what at first sight would generally be taken for a circular-headed cross, but which on nearer inspection proves to be the representation of a bow, with an arrow notched on the string, and pointed upwards. The next attraction was Castell Carreg Cennen, which, perched on a detached and almost perpendicular steep of limestone, again and again called forth the admiration of those who approached it along the south bank of the Cennen. The present remains of the fortress seem to have been built at one period, and are distinctly ascertained, both by a portion of the great northern gateway, and by fragments of windows towards the south-west corner, to be of the age of Edward II. The purposes to which many of the portions of the edifice had been originally applied are not easily made out. A projection on the eastern side, containing the base of what seems to have been the altar, may safely be considered the chapel. The venerable remains are carefully preserved, and the breaches have been judiciously repaired, so far as is necessary to secure the stability of the walls. Cautious excavation of the *debris* in some places would be an ad-

vantage, particularly within and around a tower to the west of the gateway.

Mr. W. Rees read on the spot some interesting historical notes of successive possessors of the castle.

Eastward of the main ward there runs along the edge of the northern precipice a vaulted gallery, communicating with a natural cavern, which perforates the limestone rock to a considerable distance, and at present terminates at a never failing, but not abundant, spring. In the masonry which supports the flight of steps connecting the vaulted gallery with the cavern, are several pigeon holes, the occupants of which had ready communication with the external air through three square openings close by.

From Castell Carreg Cennen the President and a majority of those present went on foot to Cwrt Bryn y Beirdd, having by the way visited the spot where the Llwchwr issues in a considerable stream from its subterranean many-caverned limestone basin. At Cwrt Bryn y Beirdd, named in the Ordnance map Cwrt Pen y Banc, and standing a little more than a mile in a south-westerly direction from Castell Carreg Cennen, are the remains of a considerable mansion, nearly coeval with the neighbouring fortress. Many of the dressings of the doorways and windows, executed in the native red sandstone, as well as many of the timbers of the roof, are in sufficiently good preservation to be delineated; and there is reason to hope that a full report of its present state will shortly be contributed to the pages of the *Archæologia Cambrensis*, by a member of the Association eminently qualified to do justice to its interesting details. Some of the party next visited a field called Towyn Beddau Derwyddon, "the graves of the Druids;" the sides of one cist only remain *in situ*. Large flat stones, several of which had undoubtedly formed some of the many others which are known to have existed, now cover culverts, drains, &c., near at hand.

At Llandyfân, marked in the Ordnance survey "Welsh Bath," there is a square basin of quite sufficient area to be used as a baptistery, but there is nothing in the wall which incloses the water to mark either its date or the object for which it was built. In the adjoining chapel, which has been restored to the church within the present century, there are two Lancet windows, the cusps of whose foliations are ornamented with a small flower. At Derwydd, a portion of which may have been built in the reign of Elizabeth, are heraldic and other decorations of the seventeenth century, when the name of its possessor was Vaughan. It afterwards was the residence of the Stepney family. Talardd, the last object of this day's excursion, has some internal archways of considerable antiquity, as well as the principals and other timbers of a rich Perpendicular roof.

EVENING MEETING.

The President called on Mr. Babington to give an account of the day's excursion.

In compliance with this request, Mr. Babington entered into the

disputed question of the age and character of Castell Carreg Cennen. He was well aware of the delicate nature of the ground on which he was treading, and of the general opinion hitherto entertained on the subject; but, as far as his own opinion was concerned, in which also he was supported by some of the members present, he had no hesitation in assigning the present structure to a much later date than was usually attributed to it. That from certain details of the building, as well as from the general character of the edifice, he fully agreed with what had been stated on the spot, that the castle now standing could not be assigned to an earlier period than that of the Edwards. That the site had been occupied by former structures, and that those structures had been held from the earliest times as strongholds, was also indisputable; but no part of the present building could be referred to those times. He next proceeded to mention the very remarkable remains of Cwrt Bryn y Beirdd, which he believed to be one of the most interesting specimens in existence of a gentleman's house of about the same date as that of the castle. Though not strongly fortified, it had been sufficiently defensible to resist any sudden attack until aid could be brought from the neighbouring castle on the opposite ridge. The building, as it now stood, bore marks of numerous alterations, but many of the original features remained. Among them, a well-constructed fire-place, and in the same room a very massive floor, formed of hewn oak, which might have been cotemporary with the completion of the original structure.

Mr. Barnwell suggested that some doubt might exist as to whether it had not a collegiate character, as the arrangement of the hall and dormitories seemed to suggest.

Mr. Penson, however, agreed with Mr. Babington's view as to the purely domestic character of the house, and, in confirmation of this opinion, stated that no traces of any church or chapel had been discovered.

Mr. Moggridge then proceeded to read a paper contributed by his nephew, Mr. Talbot Dillwyn Llewellyn, on Carn Goch, in Glamorganshire, situated about four miles west of Swansea. The name of this tumulus Mr. Moggridge interpreted to mean "the bloody Cairn." It had been opened with extreme caution by his nephew and himself. The investigation of its contents had not been completed, but several urns had been laid bare, the greater part of which were ornamented with a more complex and decorative pattern than is usually found on sepulchral urns of this character. One circumstance observed was, that all these urns were inclined outwardly, all at the same angle, a circumstance he ascribed to the pressure of the superincumbent central mass of stones. An inner circle also existed, not concentric with the outer one. Smaller urns were discovered in juxtaposition, which were supposed to have contained food for the departed spirits for their support during their transit to their new abodes. A great number of well-executed photographs accompanied the delivery of the paper,

which were distributed very liberally among the ladies and members present.

Mr. Babington observed that the position of the urns was usually inclined, as had been described. It was a part of the system. He added, that small urns, of the character described, were frequently found in close proximity to larger ones.

Mr. Joseph, of Brecon, coincided with Mr. Babington, and mentioned a similar case, where the urns were placed exactly in the manner represented by Mr. Moggridge, and added some reasons which induced him to think that this arrangement was not the result of accident, but of design, on the part of the constructors of the cairn. He suggested that the smaller urns might have contained the ashes of the heart.

Mr. Babington and Mr. Barnwell expressed their opinions that the urns in question, although so highly ornamented, and apparently so well executed, were British, and not Saxon.

Mr. H. Hey Knight concluded the discussion by some remarks upon the importance of arriving at some system by which the line of demarcation between British and Saxon pottery might be defined, and the ages generally of such works determined, as far as possible. He also explained the probable method adopted in filling up the tumuli, or cairns, and remarked that the position of the urns inclining from the centre was probably the natural result of their being deposited while the mound of earth was in the course of construction.

Mr. Longueville Jones then read a paper written by Mr. Jones Parry, of Madryn, on Tre'r Ceiri, an ancient fortress in Caernarvonshire, commanding, at an elevation of about 1400 feet, the pass from Arfon into the promontory of Lleyn. This important post, which does not seem to have been previously described, appears to have been defended by a wall of similar construction and date to those which encircle Carn Goch in Stratywy, one of the objects of Friday's excursion. The paper on Tre'r Ceiri was illustrated with an accurate plan, which will be engraved at Mr. Jones Parry's cost, and contributed with the paper to the *Archæologia Cambrensis*.

Mr. T. O. Morgan read a paper on the divisions, ancient and modern, of the county of Caermarthen, wherein he set forth the cantrefs and commots of Ystrad-Tywy. He concluded with some remarks on feudal tenure, denying the existence of copyholds in Wales proper.

Mr. Moggridge observed that in that part of Wales with which he was best acquainted, copyholdings were not uncommon.

Mr. Popkin said he knew of many copyholds in Wales, and instanced Talley, in the county in which they were assembled.

Mr. Knight said the fact was unquestionable that, so far as Wales had been occupied by the Normans, it had been completely feudalized.

Nothing seemed to be elicited during the discussion which arose out of Mr. Morgan's paper, to show that feudal tenure had existed in those portions of the Principality which had not been subjected to Norman ascendancy.

Mr. Longueville Jones completed the evening's papers by a short notice of the arms of the princes of Wales, showing, on the authority of T. W. King, Esq., Rouge Dragon Poursuivant at Arms, that the arms of all Wales were, *argent* 3 lions passant guardant with their tails coming between their legs and turning over their backs, *gules*; that the bearing of the 4 lions quarterly countercharged, generally assumed as the arms of the Principality, and adopted as such by the Association, were the arms of Gwynedd, or North Wales only; while the two other divisions of the Principality had their distinct coats. The President stated that the arms of the princes of South Wales were, or a lion *gules*.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 29TH.

EXCURSION.

A considerable number of the inhabitants of Llandeilo and its neighbourhood accompanied the members of the Association this morning. The first halt took place at a remarkably large maen-hir at Abermarlais gate, bearing no inscription. Abermarlais itself was not visited. The modern mansion of the late Admiral Sir Thomas Foley stands to the south of the site of "the fair stone house of old Sir Rhys."¹ The chapel at Llanwrda, which at the Reformation was attached to Talley Abbey, is devoid of architectural interest.

The church of Cynfil Gaio was next visited. Its west end is furnished with a good tower of comparatively early date. The cill of the west doorway is an early inscribed stone, partly illegible, which should be restored to an erect position. It might be fixed against the internal face of the wall of the tower.

From Cynfil Gaio the majority of the party walked over the hill to Gogofau, where they were met by Mr. Johnes, who, with most untiring kindness, conducted the members of the Association, and those who accompanied them, to the most remarkable of the numerous excavations which intersect the amphitheatre of hills in which they lie.

The object of these gigantic operations is a question not to be solved without the aid of the geologist and mineralogist; it may therefore be well here to subjoin some extracts from "A Note on the Gogofau or Ogofau Mine, near Pumpsant, Caermarthenshire; by Warrington W. Smyth, M.A., Mining Geologist to the Geological Survey of the United Kingdom."²

Mr. Smyth says,—“This mine, which has so long attracted the attention of the antiquary, is situated on the left bank of the Cothy, forming part of the grounds of Dolau Cothy, the residence of Mr. Johnes, to whom the survey is indebted for much valuable aid during

¹ Sir Rhys ap Thomas inherited Abermarlais from his mother, who was daughter and sole heiress of Sir John Griffith.

² Memoirs of the Geological Survey of Great Britain, and of the Museum of Economic Geology in London, i. p. 480.

its progress in that part of Wales. He informs us that the traditions of the country point to the Romans as the originators of these works, and that they were carried on in search for gold. The remains of Roman pottery, ornaments, and a bath, afford reason, Mr. Johnes considers, for presuming that there was a Roman station near this spot, connected with the mines.

"It has been a matter of surprise with those who visited the Ogofau, that iron pyrites was the only ore visible, and that large heaps of apparently pure quartz, carefully broken to the size of a common nut, were alone found. The geological survey discovered, however, a specimen of free gold in the quartz of one of the lodes, and thus corroborated the evidence which tended to prove that the mines were worked for gold.

"The majority of the workings, extending to a considerable depth for some acres over the side of the hill, are *open to the day*, or worked, as usual in the early days of mining, like a quarry; and the rock through which the lodes run, a portion of the lower Silurian rocks, is in many cases exposed, and exhibits beds much contorted and broken, though having a general tendency to dip northward. Here and there a sort of cave has been opened on some of the quartz veins, and in some cases has been pushed on as a gallery, of the dimensions of the larger levels of the present day, viz., six to seven feet high, and five or six feet wide, and among these two of the most remarkable are kept clear by Mr. Johnes, and, being easily accessible, allow of close examination. The upper surface of the hill is at this, the south-western extremity of the workings, deeply marked by a trench running north-east and south-west, similar to the excavations technically called *open casts*, where the upper portions of the lodes were in very early times worked away; and when it was afterwards found disadvantageous to pursue the lode in this manner, a more energetic and experienced mind must have suggested the plan of driving adit levels from the north face of the hill through the barren rock, in order to *cut* the lode at a greater depth than it could be otherwise reached; and the perseverance exhibited in driving 170 feet through the slate, in each of the levels in question, was, no doubt, based on a sufficient knowledge of the continuous nature of a mineral lode."

After some further technical description, Mr. Smyth proceeds:—"At an inconsiderable distance from the old workings lies a large block of sandstone, approximating in form to a four-sided prism, the faces of which are indented by rudely circular and elliptical hollows of small depth, evidently caused by artificial attrition. It appears highly probable that this stone was employed as a mortar, for the purpose of breaking up, or *bucking*, the ore, a process still in use in cases where it is important to pick out valuable portions by hand."

Subsequently follows a parallel between Gogofau "and the extraordinary hill called *Csetate*, at Verespatal, in Transylvania," within the confines of "*Dacia Ulterior*," where "the grand arches and roomy

tunnels, wrought in hard sandstone and porphyry, by that enterprising people," the Romans, "throw into the shade the puny works of their followers, and prove that the art of extracting gold from quartz—even when invisible to the naked eye—was then understood."

After a comment on Pliny's well known description of the three modes of obtaining gold in use among the Romans, this interesting paper thus concludes:—

"A sentence from Cicero has often been quoted to prove that the Romans imagined there was no silver in Britain; but Tacitus, in his 'Life of Agricola,' expressly states the occurrence both of gold and silver,—'fert Britannia aurum et argentum et alia metalla, pretium victoriæ.' Whence, knowing that the method of extracting finely impregnated gold was practised by them, and that this metal was recorded as a produce of Britain, we need only to recollect that the flourishing time of Dacia as a colony was under Trajan, and therefore long before the legions were recalled from this island, to support, on strong grounds of probability, the assertion that the Ogofau were Roman gold mines; and in order to dismiss all doubt on the subject, we have only to add the evidence which Mr. Johnes has deduced from the various antiquities found in the vale of the Cothy, from which it is clear that there existed at this spot a station of some importance."

The foregoing extracts give an exact account of the present state of the Gogofau diggings. The principal points described will be readily recognized by those who visited them on this occasion. Several of the members present examined the site of a reservoir on the heights, also mentioned by Mr. Smyth, which was fed by a water-course still to be traced for several miles along the tortuous sides of the hills. The water here accumulated was probably used for purposes connected with the mines, as well as for turning Melin y Milwyr, "The Soldiers' Mill," the supposed site of which is a little beyond.

From Gogofau the Association was conducted by Mr. Johnes to the site of what seems to have been a Roman villa. Traces of two rooms only have yet been uncovered. Beneath the floor of one are the remains of a hypocaust. Thence, by a pleasant walk through its beautiful grounds, a very numerous party reached Dolau Cothy house, where they were most hospitably entertained by Mr. and Miss Johnes. There were also exhibited various relics of antiquity found in the neighbourhood, including the gold chain, the wheel-shaped ornament, and the unfinished intaglio seal sent by Mr. Johnes to the Association's Museum at Tenby in 1851;³ also, specimens of Samian and other pottery, tiles, a painter's pallet of stone, a portion of a large leaden vessel, &c., &c. In front of the house are deposited two early inscribed stones, mentioned in Camden's *Britannia* as having been at Pantypolion.

³ *Archæologia Cambrensis*, Second Series, li. p. 335.

The late hour at which the Association left Dolau Cothy afforded but little time for the examination of Talley Abbey. So much of the great church has been ruthlessly pulled down, that it would not be easy, without excavation, to trace its extent. Some of the arches which supported the central tower still stand. They are of majestic proportions, but seem to have had little or no decoration. To the east of the church, which was built about the close of the last century, stands a solitary yew, near which tradition places the grave of Dafydd ap Gwilym. Mr. Rees gave some historical details of the abbey, which it is hoped may ere long appear in the Journal.

EVENING MEETING.

The President called on Mr. T. T. Bury to give some account of the architectural remains they had seen during the morning. Mr. Bury accordingly, having premised that on that day architecture was at a discount, proceeded to notice the two churches of Llanwrda and Cynfil Gaio, alluding to the very rude and meagre character of the buildings, which presented no features of interest whatsoever, except the stone vaulting of the tower of Cynfil Gaio, and the extension of the base of its tower, which both added security and effect. As to the date of the arcade that divided the two portions of the church, the total absence of all ornamental detail on its mouldings left him without any means of pronouncing an opinion; but, however rude the work was, the masons of that day had done their work honestly. The quality of the building was what it pretended to be.

Mr. Penson explained that the features to which Mr. Bury had alluded were very common in the district.

The President stated that, with reference to the unsatisfactory state of Cynfil Gaio Church, he was glad to announce that a considerable subscription had been raised for the repairs and rearrangement of the internal fittings of the building.

Mr. Knight then read some notes relating to the methods employed by the ancients in working gold mines, as gathered from the accounts of Pliny and Diodorus Siculus, which appeared to be three in number, and that, from the result of their observations at the Gogofau mine that day, he thought that all three systems had been adopted in the present case, assuming that these mines had been worked for gold, which the Archdeacon of Cardigan in the course of the evening denied could be proved.

The Earl of Cawdor proposed a vote of thanks to J. Johnes, Esq., for the great kindness with which he pointed out to the members of the Association, and others, the various remarkable relics of antiquity at and around Dolau Cothy and Gogofau, and for the munificent hospitality with which he welcomed the very numerous party which had visited him that morning. Lord Cawdor also hoped they might be permitted to include in the vote a grateful acknowledgment of the graceful courtesy with which they had been received by Miss Johnes.

This proposition was most cordially received, and carried by acclamation.

Mr. Babington next gave an account of some remarkable British remains near Llanberis, in Caernarvonshire, which he had lately visited. These remains were of Cyclopean character, though not quite in such good preservation as those of Tre'r Ceiri, as described by Mr. Jones Parry in his paper of the preceding evening. In the instance near Llanberis, the walls could be traced with great ease, and they still retained the usual outworks at the entrances, and embraced within their circumference several cyttiau, and other vestiges of the former inhabitants of the place.

Mr. Longueville Jones read a notice of two upright stones in the north of Pembrokeshire. These stones had inscriptions of the Ogham character on them; there being only one or two (?) other known instances in the Principality. Mr. Jones accounted for their presence on Welsh ground by attributing them to Irish invaders, who had temporary possession of the district. It was remarkable that one of the stones bore another inscription in addition to the Ogham characters. It would seem that this ancient monument had at some posterior time been compelled to perform the additional duty of recording the interment of a British chieftain.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 30TH.

EXCURSION.

This morning's route, in compliance with Lord Cawdor's kind suggestion, lay through Golden Grove Park. The house built by his lordship stands on a higher site than that occupied by Lord Carbery, Jeremy Taylor's patron. After devoting a few minutes to the magnificent prospect from the terrace, some of the party looked at the church of Llanfihangel Aberbythic, which a few years ago was rebuilt under the direction of Mr. G. G. Scott, who was also employed in the restoration of the noble church of Llandeilo.

At Llanarthney an early inscribed tombstone, two portions of which are in different parts of the church-yard wall, attracted some attention.

The next object was Dryslwyn, where the fragments of a castle of considerable extent crown a most picturesque and precipitous site. By careful excavation much of the plan might probably be made out. Towards the western end of the south side, a wall, pierced by three Lancet openings, marks what may very probably have been a part of the chapel.

The inscribed and richly decorated stone on Glansanan farm bears a strong resemblance to the cross at Carew. With the exception of the loss of the summit, which was probably cruciform, it is in excellent preservation, but requires to be set erect.

Court Henry, once a mediæval mansion of considerable pretension, has been entirely modernized. The exterior displays no traces of

antiquity. In the chapel, now used as a sitting-room, are preserved *in situ*, within wainscot closets, the piscina, and at the south-west angle a hagioscopic opening, both Early Decorated.

Grongar was pronounced to have probably been a British camp, subsequently occupied by the Romans, as an intermediate station between Llanfair-ar-y-bryn and Maridunum. The earthwork is rectangular on the south side.

Llangathen Church contains a seventeenth century tomb, with the effigies of Bishop Rudd and his wife, from whose family the neighbouring estate of Aberglasney descended to that of Dyer, the poet.

The next object was Dynevor. The noble President led a numerous train through some most richly wooded glades to the castle. Mr. Penson had prepared a plan, and explained the various parts so far as they had been ascertained. The keep is circular: its basement seems to have been supplied with ventilation and a small amount of light by three singular openings of small dimensions. The floor above had no lateral opening whatever. The third or highest story was the subject of much discussion, but its present form was not satisfactorily accounted for. The entire fabric is preserved with commendable care. There is however no doubt but that the effect of this most interesting object would be greatly enhanced, both as an ornament to the park itself, and to a great portion of the Vale of Towy, if some of the trees, which now almost entirely conceal it on every side, were removed.

From the foot of the hill a drive along the meadows between the park and the river brought the long cavalcade to Llandefeisant. Here, as in the majority of churches visited during the week, is the scheme of two nearly equal bodies, so frequent in the large structures in the Vale of Clwyd, and in other parts of the Principality;—Llandingat, Llandeilo, and St. Peter's, Caermarthen, are examples in the Vale of Towy.

THURSDAY EVENING

was, in pursuance of notice previously given, devoted to the private business of the Association. The General Committee met in the Town Hall, at eight p.m.

Mr. Babington having been called to the chair, the minutes of the Ruthin Meeting were read and confirmed. The following Report from the Publication Committee was received:—

“The Committee appointed at the meeting held at Ruthin in 1854, to superintend the publications of the Cambrian Archæological Association, beg leave to report to the general Committee:—

1. “That at their first meeting it was determined that the property of the *Archæologia Cambrensis* ought to belong to the Association. Accordingly a negotiation was commenced with its proprietor, and a satisfactory arrangement made, by which he agreed to give up all claim to copyright in the numbers to be published after the year 1854, and

all objection to the use of the title of *Archæologia Cambrensis* by the Association for its future publications.

2. "That the Rev. H. Longueville Jones undertook the office of acting editor of the *Archæologia Cambrensis*, the Committee retaining a superintending and revising power.

3. "That the Committee have appointed Mr. J. Russell Smith, of Soho Square, London, the publisher, and Mr. Mason, of Tenby, the printer, to the Association; and having now had the experience of the issue of three numbers of the *Archæologia Cambrensis*, the Committee beg leave to express complete satisfaction with the manner in which they have performed their respective duties.

4. "That the members of the Committee residing in distant parts of the kingdom, and the necessity of communicating with each other through the post-office, has caused much delay and some inconvenience; and it is therefore recommended to the General Committee if it see fit to appoint a Publication Committee for the ensuing year; that this Committee should consist of a smaller number of members."

Resolved,—That the Publication Committee consist in future of three members.

That C. C. Babington Esq., Rev. H. L. Jones, and Rev. John Williams, be the Publication Committee for the ensuing year.

Resolved,—That the following propositions be recommended to the Association for adoption:—

1. That a Chairman of the General Committee be appointed for each year, to preside at any Special Meeting which may be held, and to authorize any arrangements which the General Secretaries may think it necessary to recommend, and that the Report of such proceedings be laid before the General Committee for approval.

2. That C. C. Babington, Esq., be the Chairman of the General Committee.

3. That it be one of the duties of the General Secretaries to collect all subscriptions in their respective districts, and to remit them to the Treasurer.

4. That the subscription of members be due in advance on the first day of January in each year.

5. That the names of no persons, who are not subscribing members, stand on the lists of Patrons, Vice-Presidents, or of the Committee.

6. That none but subscribing members be appointed Local Secretaries.

7. That the names of no persons who are not subscribers, or honorary or corresponding members, stand on the list of members.

8. That the existing rules of the Association be revised by a Special Committee, who shall report thereon at the next General Meeting.

9. That the General Meeting for 1856 be held at Welshpool.

10. That the Earl of Powis be requested to accept the office of President on that occasion.

11. That the best thanks of the Association be given to Frederick

Richard West, Esq., M.P., late President of the Association, for the kindness with which he accepted and performed the duties of that office.

12. That C. R. M. Talbot, Esq., M.P., be elected a Vice-President.

13. That the Rev. Dr. Jones, of Beaumaris, be elected a Vice-President.

14. That the Rev. P. C. Ellis be a Local Secretary for Anglesey, *vice* Dr. Jones.

15. That the thanks of the Association be given to J. Walters Philipps, Esq., for his kind and hospitable reception of the Association.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 31ST.

EXCURSION.

Some little distance after passing the site of Capel Tydist, the carriages stopped, and the party proceeded on foot to ascend Carn Goch, accompanied by several equestrians. This great object of the day's excursion has been in part described (*Archæologia Cambrensis*, Second Series, iv. p. 262) by the Archdeacon of Cardigan, who has contributed at the present meeting another paper on the subject.

The cursory survey of this morning unquestionably proves that the importance of this ancient stronghold, and the variety of its interesting features, have not been exaggerated. Its extent seems greater than that of Catherthun. The width and height of its walls would appear to be less than those of the northern fortress. Archdeacon Williams gave, in a very animated address, much of what is contained in his two papers. That the present extended mounds of stones are the *debris* of regularly constructed walls, appears from the remains of two passages which might have been chiefly intended for sheep, but would serve for man. That these passages are coeval with the walls appears from their construction. Their sides are lined at intervals by large flat stones firmly fixed on end, the intermediate spaces being faced by dry rubble walling. The covering is formed partly by large stones reaching as lintels from side to side, and partly by smaller flat stones packed so as to overlap from each side to the centre. The lintel stones placed at intervals contribute to the stability of the covering, as the upright flat stones are a considerable security to the sides. Near the site of Llys Brychan, the next spot visited, an unsuccessful search for a Roman station was made. At Castell Meurig there is a very precipitous mound, the site probably of a wooden castle, with an outwork, three sides of which are distinctly visible. The church at Llangadock does not present any peculiar feature. The foundations of an apse, extending eastwards of the present gable, are said to exist. To the north are remains of the college, removed hence to Abergwili, and thence to Brecon.

EVENING MEETING.

Mr. Longueville Jones read a paper on the two dykes of Offa and Wat—principally, however, on the more important one of Offa. He traced it from its commencement, in Flintshire, with few interruptions, as far as its intersection with the Wye, beyond which point much less was known of it; and therefore it was very desirable that gentlemen living near its probable course should use their best endeavours to discover such traces as might be left. Mr. Longueville Jones thought it was a political line of demarcation, rather than a military boundary; and that as to the question of its age, whether prior or posterior to the Roman occupation of the country, the readiest means of coming to any conclusion was to examine carefully the points where Roman roads crossed it. In most of the points examined, unfortunately either the Roman road, or the dyke, or both of them, had disappeared. Some spots, however, still remained, where the investigation had not been made.

The Archdeacon of Cardigan read a supplementary paper on Carn Goch, in which he entered into several important questions connected with early structures in Britain, the counterparts of which are to be found in many parts of Europe and Asia, and to which the archdeacon ascribed an antiquity of nearly three thousand years. Interesting notices were given of megalithic remains in the Western Islands of Scotland, in Cornwall, and in Devon.

Some observations were subsequently made on the spoliation to which these venerable relics of a very remote age were exposed. It was alleged that stones had been carted from Carn Goch on the previous day. It appeared that the property was vested in five gentlemen, one of whom was present, and pledged himself to do his utmost to put a stop to the mischief. Lord Dynevor, and Mr. Jones, of Pantglâs, promised to use their influence with the other proprietors to promote the same object. From Trichrûg, an eminence a mile and a half south-west of Carn Goch, two of the three cairns which name the hill have been removed to form a fence.

The Secretary then read the resolutions recommended by the Committee (see report of proceedings on Thursday Evening), which were unanimously adopted.

Mr. Babington, Mr. T. O. Morgan, and Mr. W. Rees, were chosen as the Committee for the revision of the rules.

The following gentlemen were announced as having become members of the Association during the present meeting:—D. Jones, Esq., M.P., Pantglâs; J. Walters Philipps, Esq., Aberglasney; W. Du Buisson, Esq., Glyn hir; F. Green, Esq., Park Henry; D. Prothero, Esq., M.D., Llandeilo; W. Gwynne S. Thomas, Esq., Oak House; Mr. Bevan, Llanelly; Dr. Evans, Llanelly; W. Bonville, Esq.; W. E. Humphreys, Esq., Wern; J. L. Popkin, Esq., Llandeilo; Rev. Thomas Davies, Llangadock; Mr. Mason, Tenby.

In proposing a vote of thanks to the Right Hon. Lord Dynevor, the President of the Association, for the very kind and able manner in which he had discharged the duties of the office, Mr. Moggridge congratulated the Association on having as its President, the representative of a long line of native princes, many of whom were as illustrious in council, and for the exercise of peaceful virtues, as for prowess in war. He also considered it a happy omen that the Association should have assembled to investigate matters connected with the history of bygone times, under the shadow of the very rock on which once stood the palace which Rodri Mawr built for one of the three sons among whom he divided his kingdom.

Mr. Longueville Jones, in seconding the vote, expressed his sense of the ability and patience with which the noble President had devoted himself to the proceedings of the Association.

Lord Dynevor, in returning thanks, begged to disclaim all credit for patience in this instance. He had served a long apprenticeship to the exercise of that virtue in the House of Commons; but, in listening to what he had heard in that Hall during the week, which was now unfortunately drawing to a close, he had derived very much pleasure, as well as information. When he heard that the learned body, with which his neighbours and himself had held so much agreeable intercourse, had determined to come to Llandeilo, it was natural that he should wish to be present, and hear what these gentlemen had to tell them. He believed that such associations were very beneficial; that the spirit of inquiry which they produced led to good; and he rejoiced if he had in any respect been instrumental in promoting the success of the meeting.

Mr. Babington, in proposing a vote of thanks to the Earl of Cawdor and the other contributors to the Museum, said that the Museum, which had been formed on the occasion of their present meeting, contained many objects of great interest, among which he might instance the hirlas on the table. He had, during his short visit, seen enough to assure him that this neighbourhood contained many antiquarian treasures which had not been brought to light. He exhorted all persons to do their utmost to preserve such relics. He thought Llandeilo would well afford materials for a permanent Archæological Museum.

Mr. W. Rees seconded the resolution.

Lord Cawdor, in acknowledging the vote, in which his name had been mentioned, fully agreed with what Mr. Babington had said as to the value of the contents of the Temporary Museum, and in encouraging persons to be very careful of any object of antiquarian interest which might fall into their hands. However plain its exterior, and however small its intrinsic value, it might be a most precious relic of bygone ages. He would strongly recommend that, whenever anything which might possibly answer that description were found, it should at once be taken to be examined by some person conversant with such matters. He considered the visit of the Association a sub-

ject of great congratulation to all. When that visit was first proposed, a doubt was suggested whether the neighbourhood of Llandeilo would afford objects sufficient to employ the Association for a week. All doubt on that subject had been most satisfactorily set at rest. They had found no lack of objects of first-rate interest and importance. It was true that the archæologists had depreciated some of their most cherished antiquarian treasures. There were the mines of Gogofau, that remarkable memorial of the enterprize and perseverance of a former race. The archæologists had told them that, whatever was the object of those most laborious excavations, it was not gold;—it might be copper,—it might be emeralds,—it might be almost anything,—but it was not gold. The ground, however, on which their argument was based must be noted. It was that no gold is now to be seen at Gogofau. The same argument might be urged against any other mineral having been found there; and the more precious the object of the search, the more probable was it that every effort should be made to exhaust the supply. He would, however, turn to another instance,—his own castle of Carreg Cennen. They had all been in the habit of ascribing to it a much higher antiquity than was permitted by the archæologists. These gentlemen seemed to him to have better foundation for their decision in this case than in the former one to which he had referred. Yet he had no doubt that, if the venerable archdeacon who now sat near him had been present on Tuesday morning, the fortress they then visited would not have so readily capitulated to the *Edwardians*. For himself, he could only say, “non nostrum est tantas componere lites.” Before he sat down, he would observe that the history of the horn⁴ which had been noticed was, that it had been given by Henry the Seventh to a gentleman of Cardiganshire. The mounting of the horn was obviously modern, but the stand appeared to be genuine. It consisted of the same heraldic supporters as are found on the tomb of the royal donor in Westminster Abbey, which was itself a work of high art, executed by Torrigiano, a cotemporary of Michael Angelo. The age of those great artists had produced many such works as the specimen before them.

Mr. James Allen, in proposing a vote of thanks to the Local Committee, expressed the particular obligation the Association was under to the persevering and successful exertions of Dr. Prothero.

Mr. T. O. Morgan seconded the motion, and, with Dr. Prothero's acknowledgment of the vote, the proceedings of the evening terminated.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 1ST.

According to previous announcement, several members of the Association visited Kidwelly, before they dispersed to their respective homes. At the Castle, the noble proprietor, Lord Cawdor, and other

⁴ *Archæologia Cambrensis*, Second Series, ii. p. 335.

members of the Association, were met by a numerous company of the inhabitants of Kidwelly and its neighbourhood, to whom Mr. Moggridge read some topographical and historical notes, the tenor of which corresponded for the most part with Mr. Clark's admirable description.⁵

The party then proceeded to the church, where Mr. Goring Thomas, junr., read a portion of a survey of this once most beautiful edifice, made by Mr. G. G. Scott, with a view to its restoration. The present condition of the roof, and of the interior, is very lamentable.

MUSEUM.

The Local Museum of Antiquities, formed on this occasion, was exhibited in a large room in the occupation of the Llandeilo Scientific Institution, which contained a very valuable and extensive collection of Silurian fossils. An exceedingly beautiful collection of living ferns of the neighbourhood was also contributed by Mr. Bundy.

STONE AND BRONZE.

Large stone hammer, pointed at one end, found near Aberystwyth.—The property of T. O. Morgan, Esq., of Aberystwyth.

Circular stone hammer-head, found at Llanbedr, near Ruthin.—The property of the Rev. E. L. Barnwell, Ruthin.

Bronze dagger, in perfect condition, but without the rivets. Found in the peat at Niwlig, in the parish of Cyffylliog, near Ruthin.—The same.

Bronze celt, of the ordinary character.—T. O. Morgan, Esq.

Another of the same character.—The same.

Celt of wrought iron, with a portion of the oaken shaft fixed in the iron. Found on the Berwen Mountains, Merioneth.—The property of F. R. West, Esq., M.P., of Ruthin Castle, who has since given it to the British Museum, through the hands of the Earl of Cawdor. This article, supposed to be unique, is described in the present Number of the *Archæologia Cambrensis*.

MEDIEVAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

The Hirlas horn. (See *Archæologia Cambrensis*.)—The Earl of Cawdor.

Richly carved bedstead, probably of the time of Henry VIII. The lower parts of the posts are more modern. The deep cornice presents, in spirited relief, a series of battles, described as those of the wars of the Roses. On the posts of the bedstead are cut the arms of Rice.—From Derwydd House.

Head of a stone cross, from Llandeilo Churchyard, not later than the tenth century.

Two ancient oaken chairs from Dynevor Castle.—Lord Dynevor.

Two stirrups, about the time of Henry VIII.—The same.

Small looking glass, in curious shell frame, of Italian work.—The same.

Ancient lead bottle, found in a pond near Dynevor Castle.—The same.

Dagger.—Lord Emlyn.

Short sword, apparently a hunting knife.—T. O. Morgan, Esq.

⁵ *Archæologia Cambrensis*, Second Series, iii. p. 1.

- Long sword of eastern character, apparently Tartar or Chinese.—Lord Emlyn.
 Silver ring, found at Kidwelly.
 Gold ring, found at Tenby, bearing three fleurs-de-lis.
 Gold ring, found at Golden Grove.—These three rings are the property of the Earl of Cawdor.
 Brass ring.—T. O. Morgan, Esq.
 Arrow head.—The same.
 Another of an earlier character.—The Earl of Cawdor.
 Carved fragment of alabaster, representing an angel kneeling and offering up a small box, apparently a pix. Found in Llanilwney Church.—The property of John Walters Philipps, Esq., of Aberglasney.
 Carved head of oak, from the ruins of St. Mary's, Carmarthen.—The property of R. Goring Thomas, Esq., junr., Iscoed.
 Stone mortar, found in Carmarthen many feet under ground.—F. Green, Esq., of Park Henry.
 Beautiful bronze inkstand (cinque cento), said to have been once the property of Ariosto. A silver hawk, with ermine spots, has been added as a stopper.—R. Goring Thomas, Esq., junr., Iscoed.
 Cannon ball, found at Carreg Cennen.—Richard Lewis, Esq.
 Snuff box, with secret portrait of Prince Charles Edward.—Miss M. A. Jones, of Ystrad.
 Carved box of horn, with head of Charles I.—Nathaniel Davies, Esq.
 Very small silver box, with the head of Queen Anne.—The Rev. G. G. Williams.

COINS.

- Collection of Roman denarii, in good preservation, found in the kitchen garden of Dynevor Castle.—Lord Dynevor.
 Five small Roman brass.—The same.
 Three ditto, ditto, found at Carreg Cennen.—W. Du Buisson, Esq.
 One ditto, ditto, found at the same place.—Richard Lewis, Esq.
 Two ditto, ditto.—F. Lloyd Philipps, Esq., of Hafodneddyn.
 Collection of sixteen small brass, of the same character, found near Aberystwyth.—F. Lloyd Philipps, Esq.

(British and English.)

- Three gold British coins, in excellent preservation, of distinct types.—T. O. Morgan, Esq.
 Penny of Henry II., of the first coinage, found in Rhuddlan Castle, Flintshire.—Rev. E. L. Barnwell.
 Penny of Alexander III. of Scotland.—The same.
 Groat of Edward I.—Lord Dynevor.
 Another specimen.—Richard Lewis, Esq.
 Penny of Edward II.—J. L. Popkin, Esq.
 Two others.—The Llandeilo Institution.
 Groat of Elizabeth.—J. Walters Philipps, Esq.
 Shilling of Elizabeth.—The Llandeilo Institution.
 Half-groat of Elizabeth.—The same.
 Groat of James I., and a penny of Charles I.—The same.
 Groat of Henry V. (Calais).—Rev. E. L. Barnwell.
 Engraved medallion of Charles I. and his Queen.—The same.
 Gun money of James II.—The same.
 Three-halfpenny piece of Elizabeth, found at Carreg Cennen, by Mr. David Davies, Llandeilo.
 Penny of Henry VII.—Mrs. Jones, late of the "Prince of Wales," Llandeilo.
 Groat of Elizabeth.—The same.
 Shilling and sixpence of Elizabeth.—Richard Lewis, Esq.
 Various coins of later date.—The same.

- Silver coin of Queen Anne.—Mrs. Williams, "White Horse," Llandello.
 Collection of silver coins, various, from time of Charles II.—Mr. Tracey, Llandello.
 Groat of Charles I.—Lord Dynevor.
 Collection of silver coins of later dates.—The same.
 Small copper token, found at Carreg Cennen.—Mr. Tracey, Llandello.

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- Very fine pedigree, with the arms blazoned.—Exhibited by the Earl of Cawdor.
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ERRATA.

Page 211, line 4, for "Estrighrid," read "Estrighoiel."
 " " " 28, for "Gaer Gybi," read "Caer Gybi."

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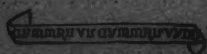
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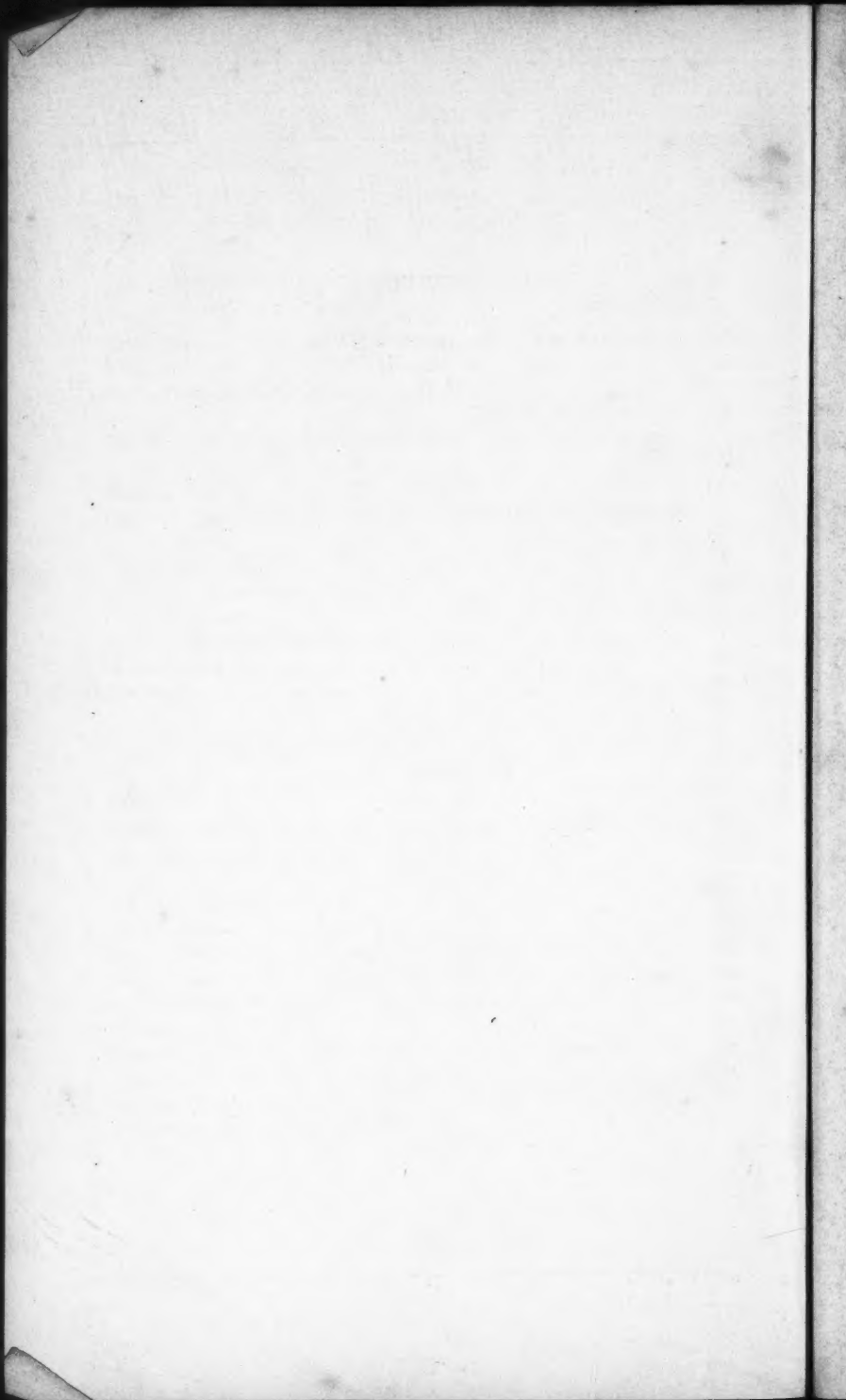
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